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IZVESTIYA REPORTS OPENING OF LATEST MBFR ROUND

PM240842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent L. Stephanov: "Talks Have Resumed"]

[Text] Vienna -- One of the facades of the Hofburg Palace complex is again decorated with the national flags of the states participating in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The 30th round of the talks opened here 19 May. The first plenary session took place and was addressed by the GDR and Belgian representaties.

GDR delegation head A. Wieland stressed that the socialist states consider it essential for concrete results to emerge from the talks in the near future. The new and constructive proposals submitted 17 February by the GDR, USSR, Polish, and CSSR delegations make it possible to surmount the "numbers barrier" artificially raised by the Western powers and to lead the Vienna talks out of the deadlock. The achievement of tangible progress could, as an initial step, help to a large extent toward the withdrawal from central Europe on the basis of mutual example of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen, together with their equipment, under appropriate joint observation as proposed by Warsaw Pact member states. Only one thing -- good will on both sides -- is required in order to take such a simple and clear step.

The socialist states, the GDR representative recalled, propose that, following the withdrawal of the above-mentioned units of Soviet and U.S. troops, all direct participants in the talks make a political commitment to "freeze" the level of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This would create a favorable atmosphere for reaching agreement on implementing further and larger reductions until the agreed level of armed forces strength in this region -- 900,000 men for each side -- is reached.

The socialist states' proposals make it possible to elaborate practical solutions for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis without damaging the security of the sides. They are completely specific and feasible. Now the matter is in the hands of the West, which has so far not given a proper answer.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES BRITISH, FRENCH MISSILES

LD201623 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 May 83

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] Do you know what integrated targeting is? It's when an absolutely independent nuclear force of Great Britain, which is not part of NATO or anything for that matter, coordinates with the United States what Soviet targets to strike in case of war. This is done not to strike one Soviet target twice -- with an American warhead and then with a British. So none of the 192 British warheads will be wasted.

In a way British nuclear independence is unique. Thus they do not develop their own missiles but buy them from the United States. Following the Polaris A-3 missile the British will buy the United States Trident. In addition there are 64 American bases there. For a nation whose territory is roughly the size of the Caspian Sea, it's kind of too much, or so (?we think), but they should know better after all.

Another aspect of British uniqueness is that all British missiles are on submarines. Having decided that their territory was too small for land-based missiles, or for some other reason, the British bought only submarine-launced missiles. Because of this Mrs Thatcher says it is unfair to count them in. In other words we (?hear now) that these missiles with 192 warheads are deployed against us and that targets they are going to hit have been agreed upon with the Americans, but it's unfair to count them in.

Writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently John Vanocur said that the French nuclear deterrent was impeccably independent, there's no integrated targeting with the British or the Americans. The French deterrence is a mix of land- and sea-launched missiles. They are said to be capable of wiping out 30 Soviet cities. The new land-based missiles of the S-3 type can hit pretty much everything that counts in European Russia, as one defense expert has put it. What's more, THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the French are getting more and more interested in fighting the so-called advanced battle in Europe. Earlier they said they would fight only if France is attacked.

To sum up, the Americans tell us they were invited by West Europeans to defend them because there are no adequate nuclear arms in Europe. The French tell us they are not going to fight anybody with their nuclear arms unless attacked themselves, but are getting interested in defending West Germany. The British tell us that their nuclear force is a means of last resort, although they have a joint plan with the Americans as to what Soviet targets to strike at. Britain is capable of hitting 192 Soviet targets and France can wipe out 30 Soviet cities. With all due respect for the impeccable nuclear independence of France and not so impeccable nuclear independence of Great Britain, I would nevertheless like to know: Are there any West European nuclear arms aimed at us or not?

TASS REPORTS U.S.-USSR PLENARY MEETING IN GENEVA

LD241207 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Geneva May 24 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe was held here today.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE, AFGHANISTAN

PM241344 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 May 83 p 4

[First part of interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, by Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans under the rubric "Our Publications": "Dialogues on Detente" -- date, place not given]

[Text] Today we begin publishing a series of interviews granted to the Dutch journalist W. Oltmans by the eminent Soviet scientist and public figure Academician G. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada. The Soviet scientist's dialogue with the bourgeois journalist touches on many acute issues of detente, around which an ideological struggle has now developed. The book-interview "Entering the Eighties..." is being prepared for printing in Russian by the APN Publishing House.

Toward a New Cold War?

Question: The seventies were a decade of detente. Will the eighties be a decade of a second cold war?

Answer: Such fatalism is hardly justified, although the international situation has undoubtedly deteriorated in recent years. Quite recently, it seemed that the world had found the way out of the impasse of the cold war with its blind enmity and absurdities and that the policy of detente had become the normal state. Now, however, even in the eyes of certain champions of detente it is beginning to look like a temporary deviation -- albeit a desired one -- from the bleak but "normal" state of confrontation which prevailed in international relations during the first postwar decades.

Question: In other words, the threat to detente has arisen because the efforts being made by its supporters proved inadequate?

Answer: No, I would not say so. Indeed, some countries and people did more than others to alleviate international tension, but the difficulties in the path of detente did not arise just because of someone's inaction. The decisive role in these difficulties was probably played by the desperate resistance of those forces which considered detente a dangerous heresy right from the start. The sharp change in the U.S. foreign policy course in the late seventies and early eighties did particularly serious damage to detente.

Question: The Americans are convinced that Afghanistan was the decisive cause of the present deterioration of the situation.

Answer: We are well aware that the West reacted to our military aid to Afghanistan with a whole storm of slander. However, political assessments must be based on facts. And the facts are these: The principal decisions underlying the new U.S. policy, which the USSR regards as a big step backward toward cold war, were adopted not after but before the events in Afghanistan.

Question: What decisions do you mean?

Answer: The NATO decision adopted in Washington in May 1978 on an annual increase in military budgets over the next 15 years; the U.S. President's decision adopted in December 1979 on a "5-year plan" to build up the U.S. military potential to an unprecedented level; the extremely dangerous NATO decision adopted in Brussels in December 1979 on "arms upgrading" -- the production and deployment in Europe of new American medium-range missiles. In addition, even before the events in Afghanistan, the Americans had practically ceased the arms limitation talks. Already by December 1979 it had become obvious that the process of ratifying the SALT II Treaty had in fact been wrecked. To cap it all, at the end of 1979 the United States sent warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons to the Persian Gulf. We could not believe that all this was being undertaken just with a view to freeing the hostages in Tehran and was not part of an overall change in the U.S. foreign and military political course.

Question: If the normal development of detente had continued, and the problems which you have enumerated had not arisen, would the Soviet Union not have sent its troops to Afghanistan?

Answer: It is not ruled out. Please understand me correctly: The rendering of military aid to Afghanistan was not to "punish" the United States or the West for "bad behavior." We never, ever put the question in such terms. However, it was connected with the fact that we had to make a new assessment of the threat which had arisen and the situation which was taking shape precisely as a consequence of the U.S. and NATO actions. The decision to send Soviet military contingents to Afghanistan was not an easy one. Long before the end of 1979, the Afghan Government had repeatedly turned to us for such assistance. At the end of 1979, the appraisal of the situation in Afghanistan had to be approached in the context of growing international tension throughout the world, and in that region in particular.

Question: The events in Afghanistan caused such confusion in the Americans and their allies, above all because they were not clear about the Soviet Union's intentions. It cannot be ruled out that America undertook the sharp change in its foreign policy course long before the events in Afghanistan on deciding that the Soviet threat was growing.

Answer: It is simply more convenient for the Americans to make the most fantastic claims and demands in the sphere of foreign and military policy, depicting the matter as though the Soviet Union was provoking them to take one action or another. For us, the whole picture looks different. We believe that no one provoked America into toughening its foreign policy. The United States had long been very methodically warming itself up until it reached its present state.

Question: But you will not deny that the Soviet Union has considerably strengthened its military might in recent years?

Answer: Yes, our strength has increased. We had every reason to be concerned about our defense. But I believe that even those who complain so loudly about the "Soviet military threat" know that these efforts of ours had as both their aim and their result the attainment of approximate parity, which we did not have before, and not "Soviet superiority" at all.

Question: However, NATO constantly repeats that the Soviet Union's military strength exceeds "legitimate defense requirements."

Answer: Well, they notice the mote in someone else's eye without even seeing the beam in their own. I often ask myself: How would American generals and politicians define their own "legitimate defense requirement" if, for example, approximately 1 million soldiers were stationed and several thousand units of nuclear weapons of a potential enemy were deployed to the north of Michigan?

Question: If there is no Soviet threat, what, then, do you see as the real reasons for the hardening of the U.S. foreign policy course?

Answer: I could name a number of factors which have changed the mood and the correlation of forces within the ruling U.S. elite, as reflected in specific political measures. The new world realities have created problems for the United States, demanding very serious changes in its foreign policy -- in point of fact, a break with the norms of political behavior characteristic of an entire epoch. Not everyone has understood that it was an exceptional epoch. During those postwar years, America was the world's richest and mightiest power and had not experienced all the burdens of war. The idea arose that the world had entered straight into the "American age" and that the United States could buy almost everything and everyone, while it would be able to crush or even destroy those whom it could not buy.

Question: But surely the majority in America have already parted with such illusions, haven't they?

Answer: Far from everyone has. It has proved extremely difficult to part with such illusions. In my opinion, Ronald Reagan's 1980 election campaign was quite characteristic in this respect, demonstrating that nostalgia for the "American age" is still quite strong. I would like to emphasize one other aspect in the sentiments of the ruling elite: the fear in those circles that the easing of international tension will paralyze America's "political will." U.S. politicians agreed to detente with great difficulty, misgivings, and numerous reservations. And obstacles quite quickly began to arise in the way of detente, particularly elements of cold war policy began to revive, the arms race speeded up once again, talks began to be wrecked....

MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SESSION HELD

LD241307 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Leningrad May 24 TASS -- The formation of the global system of searching for and spotting ships in distress, based on single legal and technical norms, signifies a new stage in the history of world navigation, said senior official of the Soviet organisation "Morsvyazsputnik" Leonid Pchelyakov. He leads a Soviet delegation to the conference in Leningrad at which specialists from six countries of Europe and North America and also a number of international organisations elaborated and signed a protocol with recommendations to be submitted to Inmarsat (the International Organisation for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites) and IMCO (the UN Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation).

Leonid Pchelyakov said that general requirements to ship buoy-transmitters, ground notification means and sputnik relay stations were agreed upon at the Leningrad meeting which ended today. The would-be system is planned to include high orbit geostationary Inmarsat sputniks and receiving stations to ensure immediate processing of information within the Cospas-Sarsat framework. That independent program of searching for ships and planes in distress was formed by the USSR, USA, Canada and France. In the opinion of experts, it guarantees more precise and efficient determination of coordinates of ships and planes in distress.

As was noted by Leonid Pchelyakov, Soviet seamen attach great significance to cooperation within the framework of international agreements aimed at rendering efficient aid to ships and planes. The Soviet sputnik Cosmos-1983, specially launched for the purpose, ensured more efficient operation of the Cospas-Sarsat system which is to mark the first anniversary of its experimental exploitation in June twenty-two successful rescue operations were carried out over the time with the use of the data, received from the Soviet sputnik, including operations on the American Continent -- in British Colombia (Canada) and Alaska (the United States).

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CANADA

PRAVDA on Ontario Tour

PM241446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent N. Bragin, TASS correspondent A. Melikyan: "Touring Canada"]

[Text] Toronto, 22 May — A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, has spent 3 days in Ontario Province. The Canadian side gave the Soviet delegation an opportunity to extensively familiarize itself both with agricultural production and with the industrial processing of agricultural produce. The Canadians are in turn showing great interest in our experience and in Soviet agricultural equipment and scientific achievements. The guests visited a number of livestock units and facilities connected with the raising and processing of crops and livestock products.

In the course of meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and the other delegation members and Canadians in Ontario, many questions were raised concerning how Soviet rural workers live and work and how agricultural production is organized in our country. As in other provinces, Canadian farmers in Ontario — especially grain farmers -- are well acquainted with Soviet agricultural equipment. There is a firm in Toronto called "Belarus Equipment," whose tractors have earned a good reputation among Candian farmers. The Soviet guests were told this by farmers and parliamentarians.

"Such cooperation is unquestionably mutually advantageous," M.S. Gorbachev said at a dinner given in the Soviet parliamentary delegation's honor by the Ontario government. "And we in the Soviet Union are genuinely interested in seeing that ties between us continue and further strengthen and develop."

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation flies on to Alberta Province today.

Results of Visit Assessed

PM241329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Bragin, TASS correspondent A. Melikyan dispatch: "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Ottawa, 20 May — The 4-day visit to Ottawa by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, was an event of great political significance in Soviet-Canadian relations.

The report that the Soviet delegation head gave Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau a personal message from Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, produced a broad response here.

In a conversation with journalists, a Canadian External Relations Ministry spokesman characterized the message as "warm" and stated that the Canadian prime minister "received the message with great interest." The Canadian side sees "the main point of Yu.V. Andropov's message as expressing a desire to develop bilateral relations and to work jointly at resolving international problems."

Particular interest was provoked among government and parliamentary circles and in the mass media by the report that the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's personal message contained an invitation to the Canadian prime minister to visit the Soviet Union.

As M. Pr-udomm, chairman of the House of Commons External Affairs and National Defense Commission and deputy of the ruling Liberal Party, stated, the Canadian side regards the Soviet delegation's present visit as a further manifestation of the USSR's sincere desire to develop relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with Canada. "The meeting with the Soviet parliamentarians," he noted, "is of special significance for all who are interested in resolving questions of peace and security. It gives us an opportunity to promote the cause of mutual understanding between the Canadian and Soviet peoples."

Graphic confirmation of the mutual interest in the further fruitful development of Canadian-Soviet relations in all spheres was provided by the talks held here between M.S. Gorbachev and Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau and other Canadian Government members and by the atmosphere of the meetings between the Supreme Soviet delegation and Canadian parliamentarians and other officials.

We had occasion to attend sessions of House of Commons and Senate commissions on foreign affairs and agriculture and to observe the reaction of the Canadian television and radio service and social figures to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the Canadian capital. It is no exaggeration to say that the Canadians strove to use every opportunity to obtain "firsthand," so to speak, truthful information about the Soviet people's lives and about the problems that our state is resolving in the sphere of peaceful building and of the struggle to avert the threat of a new world war.

As official circles in Canada stress, the talks and meetings here were held in an atmosphere of good will and of the frank exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions and promoted an awareness and more correct understanding of the true aims of the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet state and the CPSU.

Official circles in Ottawa note that M.S. Gorbachev and P. Trudeau "were pleased with the open character of the discussions held on Soviet-Canadian relations, on the prospects for their development, and also on a number of topical international problems." Both sides, it is pointed out here, "confirmed their belief that it is extremely necessary to continue dialogue and to keep the lines of communication open, particularly at a high level."

More and more Canadians are coming to believe that, despite the difference in social systems and in approach to the resolution of a number of international problems, a broad field for cooperation and exchange -- beneficial to both sides -- exists between the USSR and Canada in various spheres and at various levels.

We see broad opportunities in comprehensive cooperation and in the exchange of scientific information and of achievements in the development of various agricultural sectors, Canadian Agriculture Minister E. Whelan stated to us. Our country and the Soviet Union are the world's largest states in terms of territory with similar natural-climatic and geographical conditions.

Stan Darling, a Conservative Party member of the parliamentary commission on environmental protection, stated in conversation with us that it is not only in trade and in the study and exploration of the Arctic but also in the resolution of such problems as environmental protection and the struggle to cleanse the air, lakes and rivers -- problems which affect the health and lives of millions of people and, in my view, of everyone -- that we can and must cooperate fruitfully. We know that the Soviet Union is doing much work in that direction, and we would like to obtain information and exchange experience.

During their tour of the country which is now underway the Soviet parliamentarians will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with Canadian agriculture and with grain production and stockraising -- its most developed sectors -- and to convey the Soviet Union's achievements in the solution of the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Food Program, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

There is no doubt that the development of mutually beneficial, friendly, good-neighbor relations between the USSR and Canada will not only benefit our two countries' peoples but will also help to improve and stabilize the international situation as a whole. Like Soviet people, many Canadians proceed from the belief that, no matter how complex the world situation, which has been sharply exacerbated by the aggressive aspirations of militarist circles in Washington, opportunities do exist for surmounting the dangerous period in international relations. It was not a coincidence, of course, that questions of war and peace and problems of arms reduction and disarmament attacted great attention during the meetings with the parliamentarians. As the Canadian press stresses, M.S. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union supports disarmament and peace and opposes all moves aggravating the international situation.

Many Canadians believe that the deployment of the new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe would be an extremely dangerous move in the direction of nuclear war. That is why the U.S. plans to involve Canada in its nuclear missile preparations and to conduct cruise missile tests here are so unpopular in Canada.

The important first stage of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Canada has convincingly shown that there is an increasing awareness in this country of the need for a positive development of Soviet-Canadian relations in the interests of good-neighborliness and peace.

Aliyev at Moscow Return

LD241659 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Draft Legislation Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, returned to Moscow today. It was in Canada on an official visit at the invitation of that country's federal Parliament.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was welcomed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Commitee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials, as well as the Canadian ambassador in the USSR, Geoffrey Pearson.

PRESS RIDICULES REAGAN ON 'SAKHAROV DAY'

PRAVDA Article

PM251003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article: "In the World of Reactionary Illusions"]

[Text] In the fantasy world there exists the concept of the Looking Glass World. That fictitious country -- a fairy-tale world of children's dreams -- was invented by the English writer L. Carroll. The White House has invented a completely different kind of Looking Glass World: People there are leaving reality for a world of reactionary illusions. In the "fantasy world American-style" there still exists the system of exploitation of man by man which has long been rejected by the peoples of the socialist countries and countries of a socialist orientation but which Washington is endeavoring to resurrect at all costs.

Judge for yourselves. On 12 December last year the President proclaimed "Poland Day" in the United States and on that pretext launched an anti-Polish campaign in the United States.

March 21 was designated "Afghanistan Day," which, of course, had nothing to do with the real DRA but was aimed at glorifying the ringleaders of the dushman gangs, whose hands are steeped in their compatriots' blood.

And so it goes on. The President proclaimed 20 May to be "Cuban Independence Day." But again it is not the Cuba that was born as a result of the Cuban revolution of 1959 but that which the United States maintained at gunpoint under the Batista regime.

It is now clear, at the peak of the anticommunist "crusade," that such days are not enough and it has become necessary to highlight some personality, of necessity rabidly anti-Soviet, who can play the part of a "freedom fighter."

The United States long ago nominated for this role A. Sakharov, who had chosen the part of a mediocre servant of U.S. imperialism. It was for that reason that he also caught the attention of the White House boss, who declared another Saturday to be "A. Sakharov Day," and in so doing did not miss an opportunity to practice some anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The President and those in Congress who are flagrantly pushing through such anti-Soviet resolutions clearly believe that they can dictate to the Soviet Government what it should and should not do in the human rights sphere. The White House clearly cannot abandon its complex of interference in other states' internal affairs and cannot understand that there are no laws that give it such rights. There are not and cannot be any such rights.

In fact, it turns out that these gentlemen prefer to live not in the real world but in the world as they would like it to be.

Is that not why the President himself and his cronies are hypocritically declaring the United States to be the "center of good" right now, when human rights are being flagrantly violated in the United States, when Negroes and representatives of other minorities speaking out for their freedom are being shot down at point-blank range in the streets and when the United States is supporting bloody counterrevolution and the world's most repressive regimes everywhere -- from El Salvador to Chile and from Nicaragua to South Korea -- so as to hold back the course of history. But such a scheme is unrealizable. The world is developing according to laws which are beyond the control of the U.S. reactionary circles. Washington's rulers should understand that.

But for that is it perhaps necessary to declare a "commonsense day" in the United States at least once a year? It is high time!

IZVESTIYA 'Rejoinder'

PM231558 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "Without Consulting the Church Calendar"]

[Text] It is a safe bet that U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan does not know who Nikolay Grigoryevich Markin was. This is why, when our eyes fell on the tear-off calendar page for 21 May, we automatically exclaimed: "It cannot be!"

Nikolay Markin, whose 90th birth anniversary falls precisely on 21 May this year, was a Baltic Fleet sailor and Civil War hero. He also became famous on the diplomatic level. The publication of the secret treaties between the imperialist powers took place under his leadership. N. Markin acted on instructions from V.I. Lenin, who said: "We are fighting against deception by governments which speak empty words about peace and justice while in action wage predatory wars of plunder. No government says everything that it is thinking. We are aginst secret diplomacy and will act openly before all people." This is exactly how Nikolay Markin acted. The diplomatic bombshells he published burst louder than artillery shells. "We have published and will continue to publish secret treaties. No malice or slander whatever will stop us from doing this. The bourgeois gentlemen are giving vent to malice because the people will see why they were driven to the slaughterhouse," Lenin stressed.

But what has that to do with the U.S. President, the somewhat bemused reader may ask? Just this: Mr Reagan is the inspirer of a widely advertised "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy." In this capacity he decided to proclaim 21 May the day of .... But no, there is no need to hurry. Not much is made of true democracy and public diplomacy in Washington. Such subjects are only a matter for words on the banks of the Potomac. In deeds, democracy is defied by the monopolies' diktat while public diplomacy is turned around by secret collusion between instigators against peace.

But even now, dear leader, you should not be in a hurry. Becuase, if we were to follow the logic of things, we should go on to speak of, let us say, a proclamation by the White House of a day to commemorate the trampled freedoms of the U.S. Negro population. Or a day of the American unemployed. Or, finally, a day in memory of the inhabitants of Song My, executed by the U.S. militarists....

But R. Reagan's decision was not dictated by logic or real concern about the people's freedom. It was "inspired" by something else -- the "right," imperially assumed by Washington, to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

This is why Mr Reagan proclaimed 21 May the "day of...Sakharov." Yes, yes, the very same Sakharov who, "out of love of peace," strives to court disaster for his motherland and, meanwhile, "out of love of freedom," grovels before U.S. imperialism.

This new entry into the church calendar was accomplished by Reagan in the White House during a base provocative spectacle in honor (unfortunately this word has to be used) of the renegade Sakharov. Reagan declared that Sakharov speaks supposedly "on behalf of those in the Soviet Union and everywhere who yearn for the exercise of their human rights."

So that's it! Some turn of phrase! [vot eto kulbit] It emerges that Sakharov speaks on behalf of 25 million U.S. Negroes demanding equal rights; on behalf of the victims of apartheid in South Africa; on behalf of the victims of Sabra and Shatila, of Song My, Soweto!

It emerges that Sakharov expresses the interests of Chicano Mexicans exploited by the U.S. agricultural big business, shows concern for the 35 million unemployed in the West, and fights for the rights of Chileans groaning under the Pinochet yoke, of Paraguayans under Stroessner's heel, and of Haitians bending under the Duvalier yoke!

Have some fear of God, Mr President! Or at least of the holy apostle John the Evangelist, whose day also falls on 21 May.

But people in Washington are not only clanging the bells without consulting the church calendar, but are also persistently trying to get into other people's abbeys bringing their own canons. Unceremonious interference in foreign affairs -- this is the rendition, translated from Washington's political dialect, of "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy," whose routine splash has brought an anti-Soviet provocative scum to the surface.

REAGAN MIAMI CEREMONY ON CUBA TERMED INTERFERENCE

PM240154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[L. Chausov "Rejoinder": "An Unceremonious 'Ceremony'"]

[Text] It seems that the U.S. Administration is preparing yet another anti-Cuban propaganda diversion. A press conference was held at the White House recently. Those gathered there heard a statement by Deputy Press Secretary Speakes. It appears that the U.S. President plans to visit Miami (Florida) 20 May to attend a "ceremony" to mark..."Cuban Independence Day." The journalists were quite surprised: "How is this to be understood?" and "Independence from whom?" But Speakes could not answer the questions that came thick and fast. A few minutes later the interpret of the purpose of presidential trips was handed a note by Press Office staffers. Reading from the note, Speakes said that the U.S. occupation of Cuba ended on that day in 1902. And not a word more....

It is appropriate to recall that neither the demonstrative evacuation of U.S. troops in 1902 nor the formal proclamation of a bourgeois republic in Cuba liberated the country from U.S. bondage. The island remained a de facto colony of U.S. imperialism, which for decades on end supported the tyranny of dictatorial regimes in Cuba.

Having carried through the revolution in 1959, the Cuban people took power in their own hands. The Yankees' lackeys were overthrown and the Cubans gained true independence. And Cuba's people celebrate their glorious historic dates as national holidays -- National Uprising Day on 26 July and Liberation Day on 1 January.

It is obvious that people in the United States forget that history cannot be turned back and that there is no and can be no return to the old times, to the dictatorial system in Cuba so close to the heart of the White House administration. And any unceremonious attempts to interfere in Cuba's internal affairs are doomed from the outset to fail, no matter what declarations are used to cover them up, no matter what stage sets surround them.

HOUSE TAKES 'DANGEROUS STEP' WITH MX APPROVAL

LD250435 Moscow TASS in English 0401 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- Led by the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives has made a dangerous step in escalating the arms race and heightening the danger of nuclear war. By 239 votes against 186 congressmen voted for allocation to the Pentagon in this fiscal year of 625 million dollars for further development and tests of the qualitatively new types of strategic-nuclear weapons -- inter-continental MX first-strike ballistic missiles.

These huge missiles, with ten warheads each, are bound to become, according to designs of the administration, the mainstay of the programme of notorious "modernisation" of the American strategic nuclear forces, aimed at attaining unilateral military superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union. Even according to obviously understated official data, the administration-announced programme of producing and deploying 100 such missiles will cost American taxpayers 20,000 million dollars. The Pentagon plans to start deploying missiles in the states of Nebraska and Wyoming late in 1986.

U.S. PLANS FOR STRIKE AGAINST USSR REPORTED

LD211706 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 21 May 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] As a period of secrecy has expired, the U.S. Government directives have been made public in Washington for the years 1945 through 1960. As I analyze these official documents, writes our commentator Yuriy Soltan, I draw a conclusion that from the very beginning of this nuclear age the United States has been preparing for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

The two American atom bombs had yet to be dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but the Pentagon was already considering targets to be hit on Soviet territory. By the end of 1945, America had as many as at least 196 atom bombs. They were all to be used against the Soviet Union. A directive by the Joint Military Planning Committee dated 14 December 1945 listed 20 Soviet cities as targets for nuclear strikes. It made a point that it is necessary to take into account the capability of nuclear weapons to destroy accumulations of people. At that time the 20 listed Soviet cities had a combined population of 13 million.

Also back at the end of 1945, Washington adopted a first-strike doctrine for surprise aggression against the Soviet Union. The doctrine, with all its subsequent modernization, has remained essentially the same since then. It was reaffirmed in President Truman's directive of 23 November 1948. An operational plan was drafted on its basis. It set a date for the beginning of a war against the USSR -- 1 April 1949.

The nuclear strike was to have been delivered then on as many as 70 Soviet cities. The war did not materialize because Washington was not sure it would be able to win it, but later, in April 1950, the U.S. National Security Council worked out also a special document codenamed NSC-68, which directly provided for launching war against the Soviet Union in order to put an end to communism once and for all, and start it at the most convenient time for the United States.

In the late seventies, President Carter also endorsed the idea of a lightning nuclear war. The Reagan administration has been following in his footsteps. On instructions from President Reagan, the Pentagon prepared "Fiscal 1984-88, Defense Guidance," which says that the most important element of the American military strategy is escalation of a conflict to the level of a nuclear war. The stake is made in it on a first nuclear strike and the idea is that the United States can really win such a war.

Understandably, the United States has flatly refused to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Washington is making every effort to increase the American nuclear potential in order to gain military superiority. In a recent public statement, President Reagan said that beginning from 1946 the United States had not blackmailed any other country with a threat of using nuclear weapons, nor had it used its enormous might to conquer territory, to spread its influence or to get domination. I would like to know whom the U.S. President was trying to delude: Did he really expect there were only simpletons in the world?

Further Comment

LD241610 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 21 May 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Secret documents have been published in New York showing that from 1945 until recently, U.S. Administrations have more than once nursed plans to carry out nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union and drop atomic bombs on Soviet cities. Equipment and technical staff have been transported to Britain from across the ocean to service the new U.S. nuclear missiles that the U.S. is impatient to deploy there. Such are the events that have taken place.

Throughout the complex and contradictory, even tangled, interweaving of those events, one can discern a single, completely obvious trend. The threat of universal destruction evokes in every rightminded person the desire to eliminate that threat. Hence the unprecedented scale of the antiwar movement of the peoples and their growing demands that Washington and its NATO allies end this madness, listen finally to the voice of reason, and give a constructive reply to the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

We are not pessimists. We do not believe in the fatal inevitability of the worst. As is stressed in the appeal by the all-union conference of scientists that was held in Moscow, collective common sense and the united will of mankind can and must halt the lethal trend toward a heightening of the military threat. A nuclear catastrophe can and must be averted.

U.S. OFFICIAL SAID UNABLE TO PROVE USSR CW USE

LD211907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1424 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Washington, 21 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Luytiy reports: Washington's clumsy attempts to accuse the USSR of allegedly having used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, attempts which were intended by the initiators to mask the U.S. program for preparing for chemical warfare, have crumbled shamefully. As Robert Dean, U.S. State Department deputy director for strategic and theatre

policy, was forced to admit at a press conference, "the administration is extremely disappointed at the absence of the necessary attention on the part of the public to its statements about the use of chemical weapons by the USSR."

This comes as no surprise. All sorts of "reports" knocked together by the CIA and the Pentagon about the USSR's use of poisonous substances have been repeatedly exposed as cheap forgeries by prestigious groups of competent specialists from a wide range of countries who studied the facts on the spot. For example, the Australian Government recently published the conclusions of a group of Australian experts who said that the "evidence" against the USSR and its allies is false.

However, despite the fact that Washington has once again got itself into a mess, the administration is stubbornly continuing to disseminate the slander which it has concocted. This time, too, Dean assured journalists that Washington still has "irrefutable evidence" showing the USSR's use of chemical weapons, although he was unable to cite any of it. The reasons behind Washington's desperate attempts to once again fan the flames of this campaign of lies are obvious. The White House is trying by all possible means not only to smear the policy of the Soviet Union and to distract public attention from its own adventures on the international arena, but also to create a propaganda smokescreen to mask the Pentagon's activity in preparing to wage large-scale chemical and bacteriological warfare.

A report by the General Accounting Office which has been published here points out that in the current fiscal year the generals have asked Congress for more than $700 million solely to increase chemical arsenals. This is almost three times more than in the budget for fiscal 1981. In the period 1983-87 the Pentagon intends to spend on this program a total of over $7 billion, and a further $8 billion over the subsequent 5 years. Furthermore, at present the United States has stocks of over 150,000 tons of poisonous military substances.

TASS SCORES U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

LD211048 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 21 May 83

["Washington's Double Game" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Morgachev writes:

Facts show that while insisting on the toughening by Western countries of rules of export of advanced technology to the USSR, Washington is engaged in double game, seeking in deed to weaken the competitiveness of its allies which are at the same time its main trade rivals, to hamper the development of their scientific technical potential. Under the pretext of possible "leakage" of American newest "strategic" technology to the Soviet Union, but actually fearing its use by West European and Jananese firms, the United States started restricting its transfer to its allies rivals. This refers specifically to the American technology of military significance. According to the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, the Pentagon gave the instruction "to hold back" the key technical information and is delving into every detail of the existing agreements between American and European companies in order to toughen the rules of transfer of the newest technology to the latter.

Thus, for instance, disallowing West European and Japanese firms to export systems of weapons with American-made components, the United States gets a possibility to undermine the positions of rivals in the world markets of weapons, the trade in which brings huge profits. The United States is trying, cost what it may, to damage commercial reputation of foreign firms in the American market and to create a pretext for infringing upon their interests. It is indicative that in this case, too, Washington uses the same pretext of "measures against leakage" of American "strategic" technology to the USSR. Thus, in the course of the so-called operation "Outcome" aimed at catching "Soviet spies" who are "after" U.S. technological secrets, the American authorities arrested in summer last year...employees of Japanese firms. The Japanese firms Hitachi and Mitsubishi were accused of industrial espionage on the territory of the United States and illegal activity with a view of penetrating into the American computer market.

Meanwhile, the United States demands that its NATO allies and Japan should put at its disposal the newest technology, motivating that demand by Washington's "pressing" requirements in developing new types of armaments necessary for "defending" the West. Washington has already got Tokyo's consent for "cooperation" in the sphere of military technology. According to the Japanese press the United States seeks the transfer of the latest Japanese accomplishments in the microprocessor technology, in the production of large integrated circuits, lasers and fibre optics which will certainly inevitably weaken the competitiveness of Japanese firms in trade in these commodities in the world market. Washington uses such methods in a bid to ensure to American monopolies domination in the sphere of advanced technology and equipment.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. TO DEPORT ESTONIAN WAR CRIMINAL

PM231930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report under the general heading: "Butchers Stroll About at Liberty"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of Justice has announced its decision to deport from the country the Nazi war criminal (Karl Linnas), who has for many years been sheltered in the United States and is guilty of bloody crimes on the territory of Soviet Estonia.

Commanding detachments of the so-called Estonian "internal army" during the years of the fascist occupation, (Linnas) participated in the annihilation of approximately 1,000 Soviet citizens. Although the American authorities were perfectly well aware of this butcher's past, after the war he found shelter there and lived very quietly in Greenlawn, New York State.

Even now that the American authorities have announced the deportation of (Linnas), this certainly does not mean that he will be handed over to the country in which he committed his crimes. Washington obligingly grants him, like other Nazi scum, "the right to choose the state of deportation."

ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU UPRISING COMMEMORATED

Radio Commentary

SK211334 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 20 May 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Viktorov)]

[Text] The democratic people's advances against the reactionary military clique in power culminated in Kwangju 3 years ago, in mid-May of 1980. Foreign reporters who witnessed the developments during those days of May in Kwangju had earlier noted that Kwangju, a city with a population of 800,000, [word indistinct]. The brodest masses of all walks of life in South Korea, ranging from workers, (?peasants), intellectuals, and students to office workers, turned out against the military dictatorship. Those joining in the uprising demanded that democratic reforms be effected, martial law abolished, and (?political prisoners) set free and that the people's economic conditions be improved.

The mass advance and the armed resistance in Kwangju against the dictatorship terrified the Seoul regime, and its worry that the armed resistance might spread into other areas of the country was not unfounded. In the course of the fierce duel with the army and police, the uprisers ruled the city for 10 days. The differences between the two confronting forces, however, were too great. Following the direct orders from the White House, U.S. Army General Wickham, commander of the U.S. -South Korea Combined Forces, allowed two of the South Korean Army divisions, including tank units and artillery units under his command, to be used against the uprisers.

The Kwangju patriots' uprising was literally submerged in a sea of blood. Chon Tu-hwan, the new dictator, brutally suppressed all the people who turned out demanding democracy and freedom for people. On charges of a seditious plot, hundreds of progressive activists were referred to courts martial. One of the measures taken by Chon Tu-hwan to strengthen his dictatorship was the so-called trial of (?24 members) -- a shameful trial game for Kim Tae-chung, a prominent Sough Korean (?opposition) activist who was indicted on charges of masterminding the riots - and his followers. The present dictator's punishment also was inflicted on the masses. The military regime closed newspapers and other publications it found unacceptable. According to the reports by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, in the course of the social purification campaign, hundreds of political activists and government officials were either suppressed or imprisoned. The purpose of all these acts was to paralyze the opposition forces and to remove from the political stage all the people demanding normalization of political and social life in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Later, Chon Tu-hwan was declared president of a civilian government in accordance with [words indistinct] followed by a game of referendum. All this was aimed at making South Korea appear to have been liberalized and democratized and at putting down a series of resistance waves and the people's outrage against the dirty military despotism that rules South Korea.

Even though the outward appearance of South Korea was so wonderfully dressed up, nothing has changed. Participation in political activity by political activists is still banned, thousands of people are languishing in the prisons, and South Korea's papers and magazines remain subject to strict censorship. In recent months, some 26,000 were added to the number of [word indistinct]. This is the true picture of the Seoul style of liberalization. Three years ago, the streets in Kwangju were painted with the blood shed by the patriots. The freedom-loving spirit of Kwangju, however, is still alive. Terror and suppression cannot choke this spirit, nor can the propaganda of stark lies that say the domestic situation has been stabilized and that peace is prevailing in the country. The recent mass advances by the students of Yonsei University and other universities prove this. The democratic advances in South Korea are making the struggle against U.S. occupation of South Korea and for the eradication of the dictatorial regime more positive. In this struggle, the South Korean patriots are not alone. People of [word indistinct] and people who value justice and democracy and the ideal of social progress are all signaling their support and encouragement to the South Korean patriots.

DPRK Envoy Hosts Film Show

PM200902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 May Kwon Huí-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, hosted a film show to mark the third anniversary of the people's uprising in Kwangju (South Korea).

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE IN SEOUL RIDICULED

SK200907 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 May 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Viktorov)]

[Text] According to wire reports from Seoul, the South Korean capital city of late has looked like an armed military camp. Soldiers of the special armed forces units armed from head to toe and strong police forces are patrolling the city. Armored cars and military trucks loaded with soldiers can be seen everywhere. Sounds of engines are loudly heard from above. Military helicopters are hovering above the city. In this way, within the framework of the authority of the Seoul regime, a large so-called civil defense exercise is being conducted in Seoul.

Residents of the appropriate age group from throughout the city, totalling 3.5 million, as well as regular Army units deployed in the city and policemen are participating in this exercise. It is a fact that the command of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea is playing a role in the so-called exercise. Who, then, benefits from this noisy drama staged in a city where several million people live? Seoul's dictatorial regime, trying to subdue the advances of the South Korean students and other strata of residents who rose in opposition to the oppressive government and its war hysteria, above all, has an interest in intensifying such war madness. But the truth is becoming clearer with each passing day. In this month of May, marking the third anniversary of the beginning of the Kwangju uprising, in which the residents' liberation struggle recorded a heroic, bloody chapter in the history of South Korea, the truth is lucidly (?disclosed).

The bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising was the direct consequence of Washington's approval of it. As the result of [word indistinct] conducted in Kwangju city, hundreds of thousands of people were killed. The then U.S. President, Carter, disclosing in broad daylight the true value of his honeyed words on human rights, babbled that countermeasures against the communist threat in South Korea are more important than the restoration of democracy. Let us ask, however, what kind of communist threat is contained in the demand of the broad strata of South Korean residents. They are demanding a sound socio-economic life, the release of political prisoners, and the removal from the country of the U.S. occupation troops, who are the chief obstacle to the fatherland's reunification. Some time ago a [word indistinct] fight erupted among the so-called security (? police), specially trained to suppress Seoul's Yonsei University students, other university students and demonstrators. In short, it appears that the policemen's (? angry) batons, water cannons, tear gas and networks for mass arrest seem to be in short supply. Therefore, Seoul's bosses are utilizing the usual trite measures. Under the pretext of the nonexistent southward invasion threat, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is intensifying the war hysteria, thereby trying to subdue the raging waves of the society's opposition to the dictatorship and to suppress the patriots.

KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER'S HUNGER STRIKE REPORTED

SK191109 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] South Korean opposition activist Kim Yong-sam, who has been under house arrest, has declared a hunger strike. The statement distributed today in Seoul includes the demand for restoration of democracy in the country. In the statement issued yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kwangju citizens' uprising, which broke out in opposition to the pro-U.S. regime, he condemned the authorities' system and politics of violence. Kim Yong-sam called the Chon Tu-hwan regime a military dictatorship which tramples on the human rights. He pointed out that the Kwangju citizens' advance was submerged in a sea of blood by U.S. weapons. Kim Yong-sam, who was president of the New Democratic Party, which was disbanded by the regime's authorities, has been under house arrest since June of 1980.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH KOREA NOTED

SK200213 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Student mass demonstration opposing the Chon Tu-hwan dictator have been carried out in a series of major cities including Seoul and Kwangju in South Korea. The demonstrations are timed to coincide with the third anniversary of the Kwangju citizens' popular uprising that took place in opposition to the pro-U.S. Seoul clique.

DPRK DENOUNCEMENT OF U.S. AT MAC MEETING CITED

SK230022 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The DPRK's Senior Member to the Korean Military Commission [MAC] has denounced the United States for perpetrating war preparations in South Korea and aggravating the situation in this (?region).

At a MAC meeting held in Panmunjom, he branded the numerous provocations against the DPRK as criminal acts and pointed out that the large quantity of modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, which the United States has brought into South Korea are creating a grave threat to peace in this region.

U.S. SHIPS' CALLS IN JAPAN SAID ENDANGERING PEACE

OW250242 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] MAINICHI SHIMBUN, quoting government sources, reports today that the most up-to-date aircraft carrier, the Carl Vinson, and the battleship New Jersey of the United States very probably will call at Japanese ports around August this year. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev comments:

When the U.S. side requests permission for these vessels to call at Japanese ports, the Japanese side has no reason to turn down the requests. This is the well-known stand of the Japanese Government. At the current Diet sessions, Foreign Minister Abe and other officials have repeated this stand over and over again. The Defense Agency's spokesman, on Sunday, 22 May, once again confirmed this stand.

However, the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson has on board A-6's, F-14's and other planes capable of carrying nuclear bombs, and the battleship New Jersey will be provided with Tomahawk cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads beginning next year. In this connection, the remarks made by the Japanese Government officials concerned indicate, in fact, that an invitation has deliberately been extended to American nuclear-weapon delivery vehicles to visit Japan. When such things come to pass, the U.S. side will no longer have to make any requests when these vessels plan to call at Japanese ports at Sasebo or Yokosuka, but will only notify the Japanese side for the sake of formality.

The Japanese Government has stated, as in the past, that it will never renounce the three nonnuclear principles. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that the calls of the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and the battleship New Jersey at Japanese ports will serve to secure a foothold for the policy that attempts to dissect, step by step, the three nonnulcear principles. If the Japanese Government's statement is to be believed, then the U.S. vessels calling at Japanese ports do not have any nuclear weapons on board because the U.S. side has never requested any prior consultations concerning the admission of nuclear weapons into Japan as it has promised. If the U.S. side should ever request prior consultations, it is said that the Japanese Government will certainly turn down the request for port calls.

Obviously, it has become most favorable for the United States to introduce nuclear weapons into Japan gradually, without any worries of being rejected. Furthermore, it seems that the Japanese side is content with such developments, for there is no way to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States without such developments.

Prime Minister Nakasone held a press conference in Fukuoka on 3 April and stated that there were no American nuclear weapons in Japan, not to mention nuclear bases. The coming calls of nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and the battleship New Jersey at Japanese ports not only contradict the prime minister's remarks, but also serve to expedite the process of consolidating Japan's position as an important point in the global nuclear strategy of the United States.

All these developments will unfailingly bring about extremely negative results for world peace.

ARRIVAL OF F-16'S AT JAPANESE BASE SCORED

LD211821 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 May 83

[Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev dispatch]

[Text] The first squadron of advanced F-16 fighter-bombers is to arrive on Saturday, 21 May, at the United States' Air Force base at Atsugi in Japan, and on Sunday the planes will make demonstration flights. Obviously, this air show, so to speak, is directly linked with the coming permanent basing of these attack planes capable of carrying nuclear arms in the north of Japan at the Misawa base in the prefecture of Aomori. So far F-16's have been landing for short periods only at the same base at Misawa and at the Yakata base. The fact that they will fly to the Atsugi base for the first time is an indication of the desire of Washington and some quarters in Tokyo to get the Japanese public used to the idea that the presence of nuclear F-16's is a customary and quite normal phenomenon for the Japanese isles.

It is highly indicative that the F-16's will arrive in Japan today from South Korea. Without doubt the Pentagon strategists regard the action as very important in setting up in the Far East an aggressive military alliance in which the United States will take part. It is a fact that Japan plans as early as this year to take part in American-South Korean military exercises, during which Japanese warplanes will be coordinating actions with F-16 fighter-bombers.

The current arrival of American attack planes in Japan is apparently an important part of preparations for these exercises. The demonstration visit of F-16's to Japan paves the way for really turning that country into an unsinkable aricraft carrier of the United States, with nuclear arms to be stationed there permanently. And these arms threaten all life, not only in neighboring countries, but on the Japanese isles themselves.

TASS VIEWS FIRST 6 MONTHS OF NAKASONE CABINET

LD242146 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Summing up the results of the six months in office of Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet, the Japanese press asks whether the prime minister himself should be rated among the "hawks" or "doves."

Indeed, over the half a year of his stay in power the Japanese prime minister has made so many bellicose statements of various kinds, has so much built up Japan's military preparations and done so much for drawing the country into the Pentagon's unpredictable adventures as, apparently, none of his predecessors could permit himself. By declaring that Japan and the USA "are linked by the same destiny," he has actually joined in public in the strategic precept of Washington, which views the north-western part of the Pacific as a potential "battlefield in this nuclear-missile age," as a place "of most likely confrontation" against the Soviet Union. He declared the readiness to turn Japan into an "unsinkable" nuclear-missile "aircraft carrier," into a "shield," which in the event of an armed conflict will be used to protect the striking American "spear."

Nakasone has sanctioned the calls in the Japanese waters of American ships with nuclear weapons on board. He permitted the deployment in Misawa base of some fifty "F-16" fighter-bombers, which are known as delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons.

On behalf of Japan Nakasone committed himself to perform the functions of a U.S. force on the high seas within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Japanese isles (the implementation of that task alone will involve within the next few years a sharp increase in the already soaring military spendings of that country). Nakasone's government has set out to block, in violation of international law, the straits in the Far East. At last Nakasone has openly declared for revising Japan's post-war Constitution, especially its Article 9, which proclaims the renunciation of war and creation of a military potential by Japan.

The list of these "services " performed by the Japanese premier, who is described in Washington today as a "brave leader," could be continued. But it can be said even without that that Nakasone's words and deeds are a source of serious discontent and alarm both in Japan itself and abroad, in particular among the peoples of the Asian countries, which have not forgotten the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese militarists.

The public opinion polls which were recently carried out by Japan's mass media have shown that a majority of the Japanese do not support Nakasone's belligerent policy. Then a manoeuvre was carried out in order to try to turn the "hawk" premier into a "dove" premier. Nakasone tried to pose for precisely such a "dove" during his tour of the ASEAN member-countries, where he said many a long word in praise for peace, cooperation and the striving of the Japanese Government for disarmament. But the trouble is that nobody either in Japan or in the countries of Southeast Asia believes these fine words.

"But what is Nakasone really like?" the Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: "Is he true to himself when he declares for a build-up of arms and a revision of the Constitution, or when he speaks of the need for peace?"

This dashing from side to side in diplomatic activities by the head of the government cannot but be a source of much doubt among the people, another Japanese newspaper, TOKYO SHIMBUN, points out. The half a year of the Nakasone's Cabinet in office has shown that its policy is far removed from the interests of the peoples, the newspapers says in conclusion. And it is also far from peace and disarmament, we will add.

EUROPEAN PAPERS REPORT MOSCOW RADIO'S 'ERRORS'

London DAILY TELEGRAPH Report

LD250705 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 May 1983 pp 1, 36

[Report "Moscow Newsman Rebels," by John Miller in Moscow]

[Text] Moscow Radio admitted yesterday that a "serious error or two" had crept into English language news broadcasts about the war in Afghanistan. And the head of the service strongly hinted that Vladimir Danchev, a leading news reader, may be looking for another job.

Danchev, in his early thirties, and hitherto a "good comrade" broadcast two extraordinary items about the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Last Wednesday and again on Monday he effectively told listeners that the Afghans were stepping up the struggle against the Soviet invaders and occupation troops.

And in a reference to the presence of 110,000 Red Army soldiers, he said the Afghans were fighting against "bands infiltrated from the Soviet Union."

Not unnaturally the broadcast caused some interest in the West because the Soviet official position is that the Red Army is in Afghanistan only at the invitation of the Karmal government and the Afghan people.

Could this possibly signal a change in Soviet policy? Was it a move in the Politburo power struggle? Or simply was there a "cell" buried deeply in Moscow radio that was bent on showing its opposition to the war?

Finding out what went so wrong in an organisation known for its ideological and political purity as well as discipline and censorship was not easy.

But the service's editor, Mr Konstantin Zlobin, was as helpful as he could be in the circumstances. "You can quote me as saying quite categorically that those one or two errors in the bulletins were not in the scripts as written," he said. "The situation in Afghanistan is well known. There is no change in Soviet policy."

Was He Ill?

Was Mr Danchev perhaps unwell at the time for the broadcasts? I asked "That is precisely what we are trying to find out," Mr Zlobin replied.

As for Danchev he was not available for comment and "was unlikely to be." He is still working for Moscow radio, but Mr Zlobin declined to speculate on his future.

Western observers in Moscow thought that Danchev was almost certainly working out the customary two weeks' notice.

And it was thought that the simplest explanation for his "errors" was the most likely one.

Danchev got fed up with reading out the same old familiar Soviet line on Afghanistan and decided to try to liven things up. And that was definitely not in the script.

French Press Reviews Casts

NC250909 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 25 (AFP) -- A "personal mistake" on the part of a Radio Moscow announcer was behind recent reports broadcast in English that criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, an official of the radio said today.

The official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "administrative sanctions" were likely to be taken against announcer Vladimir Danchev, one of the leading announcers on Radio Moscow's World Service.

On May 18 and 23, radio commentaries on the sitaution in Afghanistan cited the determination of the rebels to pursue "the struggle against the Soviet invaders."

In one report, Mr Danchev said the Afghan population was becoming active in defending the nation against "bands infiltrated from the Soviet Union." He cited reports in the Afghan capital Kabul that "tribes living in the eastern provinces, Nanghar and Paktia, have joined in the struggle against the Soviet invaders."

The speaker, according to one Western diplomatic source here, appeared hesitant as he read the reports, giving the impression of improvisation. Observers said that if a simple translation mistake had caused the mix-up at the beginning, the fact that broadcasts contradicting official Soviet policy appeared in several subsequent reports could not be easily attributed to a technical mistake.

A Radio Moscow official yesterday asserted that "the Soviet position concerning Afghanistan is known and remains unchanged."

PRAVDA, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party, today denounced what it said was an increase in U.S. assistance to the "Afghan bandits" that is aimed at "preventing the normalization of the situation" and maintaining tension in Afghanistan.

U.S. ACTIONS SAID BLOCKING AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

PM242122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Glukhov article: "The Dark Deeds of the White House; the Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] "Has the U.S. Government expanded deliveries of materials to the Afghan rebels?" This question was put to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger at a recent press conference. The Pentagon chief hastened to evade an answer.

"They are being aided by some of their neighbors," he stated to the journalists, "and this is, I believe, the limit of the information I have that I can share." However, the "game of hide-and-seek" attempted by Weinberger looked like a childishly naive effort to conceal his dirty hands behind his back.

Meanwhile, the question was not posed fortuitously. New information had just appeared in the American press concerning the increased scale of the criminal undeclared war the United States is waging against Afghanistan, using as its aides the Afghan counter-revolution, its own NATO allies, and certain reactionary regimes in the Middle East, and is seeking to transform Pakistani and Iranian territory into permanent centers of aggression against the DRA.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published an article by Leslie Gelb. Referring to administration spokesmen, he writes that the United States "is quantatively and qualitatively building up its secret military assistance to the Afghan rebels." American officials assert, Gelb attests, that the CIA has been instructed to supply the rebels with mortars, grenade launchers, recoilless guns, and SAM missiles. There is evidence of the further escalation of Washington's armed interference in the affairs of a sovereign country in violation of the elementary norms of international law.

As is known, the United States included Afghanistan in a list of 19 states falling within the operational zone of Centcom (U.S. Central Command), viewing Afghanistan as a target of both covert and overt intervention. It is the CIA and the Pentagon which maintains on Pakistan's territory the numerous bases for training, supplying, and dispatching of armed gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The White House is not even averse to receiving the ringleaders of the bandit formations, designating them "freedom fighters."

It is no secret what these "fighters" represent. The pages of the world's press have many times cited instances of the dushman's atrocities, brutalities, cruelty, and terror. It is indicative that it is precisely these people who have become the heroes of the magazine SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE (SOF) published monthly in the United States for mercenaries and professional killers. The magazine essentially recruits any kind of riffraff, thus catering for the CIA.

We recall, for example, that the CIA and the U.S. State Department falsely accused the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government concerning the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The utter lack of proof put the authors of the falsehoods in a foolish position. And now SOF is endeavoring to help them disentangle themselves from this story, hoping "to buy the necessary evidence." An advertisement is being published to this effect. SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE is clearly inciting the fabrication of new falsehoods.

Another announcement proclaims the collection of money for the dushmans. As distinct from the bashfully reticent Weinberger, SOF has no "limit" for its revelations. It reports that the money collected will be "sent to pro-Western Afghan groupings." Precisely whom? Let us look once again at with whom the CIA is dealing. Here is a report from Afghanistan by a certain Mark Borman which was published in the magazine. He describes the "difficulties" being experienced by the dushmans in terms of equipment. What is it they lack? As it turns out, plastic masks to enable them to hide their faces during sabotage missions, timing mechanisms for the explosives they plant, chemical facilities — especially gas-powered pistols [gazovyye pistolety] -- and silencers for their light arms so that the sound of shooting is not heard. In addition, the leader of one gang, Ahmed, complained to Borman that "he could in no way get hold of any poison strong enough for the amount contained on the tip of a needle" to dispatch the intended victim to the next world.

So, we are talking about bandits. SOF also does not conceal the fact that these "freedom fighters" have typically bandit assignments -- terror, attacks on PDPA activists and their homes, and the destruction of schools, bridges, power stations, and state establishments. As is known, the interventionists have switched to diversionary tactics carried out by small groupings after suffering large losses and losing major formations. By delivering new consignments of weapons to them the United States is striving with all its might to prevent the complete rout of the counterrevolutionary rabble and to initiate a new stage in the large-scale intervention against the DRA.

One cannot fail to see that these actions are being undertaken at a time when intensive negotiations on a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan are under way between the DRA and Pakistan through the mediation of Cordovez, the representative of the UN Secretary General. It is well known what significance the participants attach to these talks.

Reporting to a session of the DRA Council of Ministers, S.M. Dost, the foreign minister, stated that the negotiations with the Pakistan delegation in Geneva had been taking place in a spirit of frankness. Characterizing them as useful, he remarked that great progress had been achieved in comparison with the previous stage.

Pakistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yaqub Ali Khan, also stated that "definite progress was achieved on a number of points on the agenda" during the negotiations. The other unresolved issues, he continued, will be discussed during the next meeting in Geneva on 16 June. As regards the position of the USSR, he observed that "Moscow has repeatedly implied that it intends to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan." Just the other day, AFP reports, Yaqub Ali Khan again declared his conviction of the sincerity of the Soviet position.

UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, addressing a press conference at UN Headquarters and after expressing the hope for progress, observed that the Soviet Union is giving firm support to the efforts of the United Nations in this sphere. We are moving in the right direction, he declared.

So what do the actions of the United States to step up aid to the Afghan rebels signify in this situation? Only the desire to torpedo the Geneva negotiations, wreck the now discernible process of the normalization of the situation, and maintain here a seat of tension and a pretext for interference in the affairs of the region's countries. Clearly at Washington's command, a desperate squeal against the talks under way has been heard from the counterrevolutionary groupings sustained by the CIA. For instnace, from America's doorway has come the voice of Y. Khalis, leader of "Hezb-e Eslami", and B. Rabbani, leader of "Jami 'at-e Eslami Afghanistan."

To counter the quest for a regional settlement the United States is gambling on resuscitating the Afghan counterrevolution. It would like to channel its military aid to Pakistan by turning this military aid against democratic Afghanistan. Thus the unworthy and shameful game continues.

For some years now the world public has been following with alarm the development of the situation which had taken shape in Southwest Asia though the fault of imperialist interference. The peoples expect that this long-suffering region finally will acquire peace and tranquillity. They welcome every step in this direction. And the United States is not barred from participating openly and directly in the normalization process. As is known, the Afghan Government has proposed that it act as the guarantor of a political settlement along with the Soviet Union and certain other countries. But as yet the U.S. Administration prefers the dark alleyways of the dirty undeclared war against Afghanistan to this path.

RUMORS ON AFGHAN CITY'S DESTRUCTION 'UNFOUNDED'

LD251200 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Herat May 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov reports:

The western province of Herat of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and its capital, are living a normal working life. All industrial enterprises and state institutions are functioning.

Recently the U.S. Department of State and Western mass media circulated slanderous rumours that Herat was allegedly destroyed as a result of large-scale combat operations conducted here and that a serious damage was caused to the civilians of the city. Shortly after that "sensational" report the TASS correspondent, among a group of foreign journalists, left Kabul by air for Herat. When the group arrived in Herat, the city authorities suggested a tour of the new and old city for the journalists to see for themselves the lack of any causes of so "serious concern" of the U.S. Administration and the Western press.

The city greeted the journalists with the diversity of its bazaars and loud shouts of dukhan (tavern) owners inviting passers-by to call in. Motor vehicles, tricars, and bicycles were riding in the streets in an endless stream, and cheerful Afghan children were running about everywhere.

Fakir Ahmad, governor of Herat Province, received the guests in his office. Upon learning the aim of the visit, he obligingly agreed to tell about the life of the most ancient oriental city and its outskirts. "Our city is living its usual life," Fakir Ahmad stated. "All institutions of the municipal and provincial power, and enterprises are functioning. As for 'material damage' or 'destructions', you had an opportunity to see for yourself that such kind of assertions are a sheer lie and slander. Some city buildings, it is true, bear the traces left by bullets and mortar shell fragments."

"But these are not the consequences of any combat operations within the city boundaries but the result of barbarous actions by the counterrevolutionaries. Bandits belonging to 'Hezbulla', 'Jam'iat Islami Afghanistan' groupings, in an attempt to sow fear among civilians and convince them that a real power is in their hands, stage terrorist acts in the city at night, blowing up the houses of civilians and the buildings of hospitals and schools."

On the eve of the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, Fakir Ahmad related, they fired at the residential blocks of the city from mortars. Several mortar shells hit the building of the central city mosque 'Jami' in the downtown area. As a result of that barbarous action, eight faithful Moslems who were performing namaz sustained serious injuries. In Herat the bandits burnt down and destroyed 13 schools, including men's 'Kashifi' lyceum.

"As for the so-called 'concern' of the White House over 'destructions' in Herat, it is the height of the Reagan administration's hypocrisy. International imperialism and reaction headed by the USA infiltrate their hirelings in the person of internal counterrevolutionaries into Herat from the territory of neighbouring Iran. It is precisely the USA that finances and arms those cutthroats in an attempt to turn backwards the course of events in Afghanistan."

FRG PAPER CITED ON PERSHING DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

PM251010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent's dispatch: "Without Waiting for the Outcome of the Talks Talks..."]

[Text] Bonn, 21 May -- The U.S. Administration, without waiting for the outcome of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and with no interest in their success, intends at whatever cost to deploy its new Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of the FRG and a number of other West European countries. As DER SPIEGEL magazine reports in its latest issue, C. Weinberger, who is to arrive in Bonn 30 May for talks with FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, will bring with him a "detailed schedule for the deployment of the nuclear missiles." According to this plan, DER SPIEGEL writes, the first 18 Pershing II missiles are to be manufactured before the end of this year and delivered by U.S. warplanes from the United States to bases in the FRG.

The "Weinberger plan," DER SPIEGEL continues, envisages that instruction of personnel of the U.S. subunits in the FRG which will be receiving the new missiles should start as early as next September. In October, along with the first components of the missile system, specially trained specialists will arrive in the FRG from the United States, and in December the first 18 Pershing II missiles together with nuclear warheads will be transferred from across the ocean. By the end of next March, two batteries of U.S. troops in the FRG armed with Pershing II missiles will be in full combat readiness.

ZAMYATIN DELEGATION IN FRG FOR CONFERENCE

Moscow Departure Noted

LD231016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation left Moscow today to take part in the days of the Soviet Union in the FRG.

The delegation includes: Leonid Zamyatin (head), deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR-FRG society board; Yevgeniy Zaytsev, first deputy USSR minister of culture; Boris Golovets, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of Rostov-Na-Donu town committee of the CPSU; Orest Vereyskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Arts and people's artist of the RSFSR; and Igor Vedernikov, responsible secretary of the USSR-FRG society.

FRG Official, Zamyatin Meet

LD241719 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (TASS) -- P. Boesnisch, head of the Federal Government Press and Information Department and state secretary, received L.M. Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, who is here, and had a conversation with him.

FRENCH MILITARY PROGRAM BILL DRAWS CRITICISM

PM251014 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report "French Military Program"]

[Text] Paris, 20 May -- After protracted debates the French National Assembly has approved the government military program bill for 1984-1988 by a majority vote. The program envisages further strengthening both conventional weapons and France's nuclear arsenal and "expands the zones of its potential use." France is continuing to build up stocks of nuclear weapons and to modernize their delivery vehicles.

The development of the neutron weapon occupies a special place in French military policy. At the present time tests of this weapon are continuing, and these are giving rise to protests on the part of a number of Oceanian countries.

The right-wing opposition parties did not raise any special objections to the aims outlined in the program. They did, however, vote against the bill, having stated that the appropriations envisaged by the government were insufficient for the program's implementation.

The group of Communist deputies abstained during the voting on the first clause of the bill, which gave an assessment of the contemporary international situation. Presenting the bill, Defense Minister C. Hernu claimed, in particular, that there exists in Europe a "numerical violation of the balance in the field of conventional weapons in the Warsaw Pact countries' favor." Yet it is well known that there exists a balance of forces, an approximate parity, between the two sides.

As A. Lajoinie, chairman of the French Communist Party parliamentary group in the National Assembly, stated, the analysis of the situation contained in the program is "one-sided, superficial, and inexact."

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY 'PROBLEMS' DISCUSSED

LD242213 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Most French people feel that the international position of the country has worsened during the last two years. This is shown by an opinion poll carried out in France on its foreign policy problems. How is this deterioration to be explained? What is the discrepancy between the foreign policy statements made at the 1981 elections and the real policy of the French leadership? These issues are being actively discussed in political circles and the media in France.

The essential questions that must be looked at first concern the struggle against the danger of war, restraining the arms race, and the issue of security, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. In the Socialist Party's program and in its election platform the struggle for peace and collective security was presented as the main foreign policy option. The Socialist party leaders committed themselves to contributing to the achievement of these objectives by constructive efforts. In reality, one of the first foreign policy measures of the Mauroy government was to support the NATO decision to deploy hundreds of American nuclear missiles in West Europe. It seems that no one will dare state that these plans are intended to consolidate peace. It is so obvious that the deployment, near French borders, certainly does not strengthen French security, but the contrary.

It is difficult to understand why French officials play the part of such active supporters of the NATO decision. It is also difficult to explain the unreasonable attitude of Paris on the issue of counting French nuclear means in the balance of power on the NATO side. These means exist, no one will examine their fate, but it is impossible to overlook them. The unconstructive position of France causes further difficulties in the negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe.

Unfortunately this standpoint has just been confirmed again at the French-West German summit in Paris. The French press also draws attention to a new surge in military cooperation between Paris and Bonn, appeals to coordinate military efforts are sounding out on both sides of the Rhine. Will peace in Europe gain from this? The attempts to revive the Paris-Bonn axis seem to fit into the framework of more ambitious Atlantic plans. It is not an accident, the papers note that over the last two years a mounting Atlanticism has been the most visible change in French foreign policy. There is much talk of loyalty to the Atlantic alliance and the need to strengthen Atlantic solidarity. It is even said that France is an exemplary ally of the United States and member of NATO.

How can these statements be reconciled with the principles of independent foreign policy? Independent and autonomous policy in international affairs in the past gained for France credit and a solid position in the international arena. This is why its voice was taken into account in settling the key problems of international politics. The opinion of France was also respected by its allies, including the United States. It is certain that firmness and continuity in foreign policy is the best way to resist pressure from the United States.

For obvious reasons Soviet public opinion follows the development of Soviet-French relations with particular interest. It must be noted that these relations have visibly deteriorated lately. The Soviet people were angered by the French Government's hostile act when it expelled without justification, members of the embassy and other Soviet missions in France. These were arbitrary and absolutely unjustified actions, which damaged Soviet-French relations and it is doubtful that they are in French national interests.

Warm relations between Moscow and Paris, in conformity with the old tradition of French diplomacy, were a counterweight to French relations with powerful allies in the West. De Gaulle was perfectly aware of this. Farsighted French politicians and public figures still are today. Progressive French public opinion is in favor of this policy. In the absence of this counterweight on the East France cannot conduct a truly independent policy. Without it it cannot be solidly established or express itself independently in international affairs.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always been for good relations with France. Soviet people have feelings of friendship and understanding towards the people of this country.

SOVIET-BRITISH TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN LONDON

PM251103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Has Completed Work"]

[Text] London, 20 May -- The 11th Soviet-British standing Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade, and Economic Cooperation has completed its work here. The Soviet Union was represented by a government delegation headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A. N. Manzhulo and the British delegation was headed by Under Secretary of Trade F. Roberts, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board.

During the talks the delegations reached the conclusion that joint efforts in the development of cooperation in the trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical spheres will promote the further development of Soviet-British relations and the fulfillment of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The delegations examined the present state of trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical relations between the USSR and Britain and expressed confidence that the present session will serve progress in these spheres.

During the session a number of contracts were signed with British firms for the supply to the USSR of paper-making equipment, pumps, duplicating machines, and other equipment. The commission examined the obstacles holding back the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and ways of eliminating those obstacles.

After discussing the course of cooperation in the scientific and technical spheres, the two delegations recognized that on the whole it has been developing satisfactorily.

A joint protocol was also signed which reflects all the features of the session's work.

The 12th commission session will be held in the Soviet Union in 1984.

SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

LD241827 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The co-chairmen of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission for economic cooperation have discussed in the course of a meeting here on May 23-24 the present state and prospects of the development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation.

They pointed out the successful implementation of the protocol on the mutual supplies of goods in 1983, which provides for a high level of trade turnover between the two countries, and outline specific measures for an increase in Soviet exports to Finland.

In connection with the drafting of a new five-year trade agreement for the period of 1986-1990 the sides examined at the meeting prospects of the development of cooperation in shipbuilding, including in the construction of nuclear-powered ice-breakers, the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, pulp-and-paper industry, cooperation in the construction of industrial and other projects on the territory of both countries, and, in particular, the continuing construction of a gas pipeline and an increase in Soviet natural gas supplies to Finland.

Production cooperation is an important reserve for deepening and diversifying economic cooperation between the two countries. The sides have expressed their intention to contribute further to the development of production cooperation, for example, in developing advanced types of machinery and equipment for the wood-working and paper industry, in the field of manufacture of the means of communication, in shipbuilding and other types of transport, including through the construction of special enterprises on a compensation basis.

The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and the Finnish delegation led by Jermu Laine, Finland's foreign-trade minister, stressed that the measures outlined are aimed at ensuring a high level of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations, which are an example of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

The meeting was attended by leading officials of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), a number of ministries and foreign-trade organizations, prominent representatives of Finland's business and government circles and Finnish ambassador to the USSR Aarno Eino Karhila.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST WORKERS' PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS

Congress Opens 21 May

LD211841 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Stockholm May 21 TASS -- The Reagan Administration openly prepares for the conduct of a so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe and seeks to implement already this year the highly provocative and dangerous decision of NATO to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile systems on European soil and is nurturing plans for the militarisation of outer space, Rolf Hagel, chairman of the board of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden, has stated in a speech at the party's regular 27th congress which opened here today.

To countervail that extremely dangerous course, he emphasised, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community put forward peace proposals aimed at freezing nuclear armaments and preserving peace and detente.

The USSR and other socialist countries are now the main force in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a world thermonuclear catastrophe, the speaker pointed out. Our party's solidarity with them is unshakeable. The Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden supports the Prague political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, in which concrete ways are outlined for a way out of the extremely dangerous international situation and a constructive programme of action to curb the arms race is set out. The Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has met with a positive response around the world with the exception of NATO circles where Reagan's dangerous illusions as to a possibility of conducting a nuclear war and winning it are supported up to now.

The USSR, the GDR, and other socialist countries have expressed a positive attitude to the Swedish Government's proposal to create in Europe a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons. From the very outset they came out in support of the proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north -- the demand which is widely supported by all Swedish people and by the peace movement. To us Communists, Rolf Hagel pointed out, it is a task of paramount importance actively to participate in a large-scale anti-war movement which has particularly developed and grown stronger in recent years in the face of the nuclear threat.

Our party supports the efforts of the Social Democratic Government of Sweden in the field of disarmament and its striving to promote the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north, the initiative to create a nuclear-free corridor in Europe, and the constructive stand at the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and assistance to the developing countries. But we resolutely come out against the plans to build a new versatile fighter plane JAS intended for the Swedish Air Force. The realisation of that project would not only become an additional burden on the Swedish taxpayers.

Many major assemblies and parts necessary for the production of the aircraft are to be supplied to Sweden by the enterprises of the military-industrial complex of the United States, which in point of fact means the country's being further drawn into dangerous cooperation with the USA and NATO. It is precisely in this direction that the country's right-wing circles are acting. They at the same time try to weaken and undermine the movement of the peace champions of Sweden and to steer the country into the channel of U.S. and NATO strategy. The Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden, Rolf Hagal emphasised in this connection, firmly and resolutely comes out against any attempts at departing from the traditional policy of Swedish neutrality. He condemned the actions of right-wing and military circles and of bourgeois mass media, which are stepping up a campaign of anti-Sovietism in the country.

PRAVDA Report

PM231532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA, TASS correspondents M. Kostiko, N. Vukolov report under general heading "The Struggle for Peace: A Priority Task": "The 27th SAK Congress"]

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 21 May -- "Struggle for Peace and Work!" -- under this slogan the scheduled 27th Congress of the Swedish Communist Workers Party (SAK) opened in the Folkets Hus in the Swedish capital today. The building's rooms have witnessed various international forums, symposiums, and conferences in their long history. In 1906 the Fourth Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress was held in its old building, with the participation of V.I. Lenin.

Taking part in the work of the highest party forum are 175 delegates from local party organizations -- workers, employees, members of the intelligentsia, party veterans -- and also envoys from fraternal parties and national liberation movements. Among the foreign guests is a CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Ptitsyn, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom.

The report of the SAK board, "For a New Course in Sweden's Policy," was delivered by Rolf Hagel, chairman of the party board.

Today the head of the CPSU delegation addressed the congress. On behalf of the CPSU and its Central Committee, he conveyed fraternal greetings to the congress delegates and all party members. He conveyed the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 27th SAK Congress, which was greeted by tumultuous applause, and he presented a souvenir gift.

The Congress continues.

Organizational Questions Resolved

LD240013 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Stockholm May 23 TASS -- The regular 27th Congress of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden ended in the Swedish capital today. It was held under the slogan "To the Struggle for Peace and Work".

The congress delegates discussed the results and outlined the main directions of the party's activities at the present stage. The congress elected a new composition of the party's governing bodies. Rolf Hagel was reelected chairman of the party's board.

It is stressed in the documents adopted by the congress that the struggle for peace and disarmament, for removing the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe is a task of prime importance in the party's activities.

The most important moment now is to foil the NATO missile decision on the deployment of new American medium range nuclear missiles on European soil.

The peace initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are of tremendous importance for the preservation of peace. The Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden fully and entirely supports the Prague political declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states which outlines a concrete programme of actions to curb the arms race.

The congress expressed fraternal solidarity with all peoples waging a courageous struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and fascism. Its work is convincing evidence that relying on the Marxist-Leninist teaching and adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden is consistently upholding the interests of the working class of Sweden and marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and detente.

SWISS PARTY OF LABOR HOLDS TWELFTH CONGRESS

Congress Opening Reported

LD211639 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Lausanne May 21 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Georgiy Dragunov and Yevgeniy Kozlov report:

The Twelfth Congress of the Swiss Party of Labor opened in Prilly, a workers' suburb of Lausanne, today. It is being attended by delegates from various cantons of the country and by those of a number of fraternal parties. Among foreign guests is a CPSU delegation led by Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST.

At the first meeting of the congress, Armand Magnin, the party's general secretary, delivered a report of the party's Political Bureau. Having pointed out that the danger of nuclear war has considerably grown in recent years, he emphasized that this is caused by the policy of the imperialist forces headed by the USA. The speaker specially pointed out the danger posed the Europe by the U.S. intention to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in this continent. By deploying the missiles the USA seeks to get military superiority, which is fraught with a threat of nuclear war, of which the peoples of Europe would become the first victims.

This is why there is no task more urgent and important now than to struggle for peace, for disarmament, against deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. The year 1983 is a decisive year for the cause of peace.

Armand Magnin drew the attention of the delegates to the numerous and concrete peace initiatives put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries. These proposals, he said, should be considered more seriously. Speaking of the anti-war movement which has developed in Switzerland, the general secretary of the Swiss Party of Labor pointed, in particular, that 170,000 people have already put their signatures to the "Swiss appeal for peace, against nuclear death". Touching upon matters of the international situation, the speaker strongly condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon; provocations by the racists of the Republic of South Africa against Angola; the U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua; the bloody reprisals in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, and the threats to Cuba. We are expressing our solidarity with the peoples who struggle for their rights, and first of all solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Chile, he stated.

CPSU Delegation Attends

PM240929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation to the 12th Swiss Labor Party Congress, consisting of R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST (leader of the delegation), and Yu.I. Zuyev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left for Switzerland on 21 May at the invitation of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee. The delegation arrived in Switzerland on the same day.

Congress Ends 23 May

LD240009 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Lausanne May 23 TASS -- TASS special correspondents G. Dragunov and Y. Kozlov write:

The 12th Congress of the Swiss Party of Labour ended here today. It passed under the slogan "Peace, Freedom, Solidarity, Socialism." The congress delegates adopted a resolution and an appeal "struggle for peace, for freedom, for happiness," which is a programme of action of the Swiss Communists, and other documents.

The congress elected a new composition of the party guiding bodies. Armand Magnin was re-elected general secretary of the party.

The extensive discussion of the report developed into an all-round businesslike discussion of the directions, forms and methods of activity of the Swiss Communists in the forthcoming period. Both the discussion and the documents adopted by the congress show that the Swiss Party of Labour, guiding itself by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and proceeding from principles of international solidarity, is stubbornly working for the implementation of its programme aims and for raising its influence on broad sections of the Swiss society, and is developing its ties with the international communist and workers' movement.

It is said in the resolution and appeal that the presently existing possibility to achieve the pursuance of a policy of peace and a progressive development of social relations is, in particular, a result of the fact that "in 1917 the October Revolution changed the appearance of the world." Having noted that a baleful influence on the present international situation is being exerted by the imperialist policy of the United States, by the intention to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the European Continent, this posing a danger to the peoples of Europe, the congress of the Swiss Party of Labour stressed that "socialist countries play the prime role in the struggle to avert a new world war."

Speaking in conclusion, the general secretary of the Swiss Party of Labour Armand Magnin said that the 12th congress had become a new important stage in the party's activities and demonstrated the resolve of Swiss Communists to rally party ranks, to further step up its struggle in defence of peace, democracy, and the vital interests of the working people of Switzerland.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SCANDINAVIAN SUB ALLEGATIONS

PM241527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Out in the Open"]

[Text] The clamor about the violations of Swedish and Norwegian territorial waters by Soviet submarines which are alleged to have taken place recently is continuing unabated in the press of the Scandinavian and certain other West European countries. One would have thought that lovers of idle fantasies would have been brought to their senses by the authoritative explanation of the competent Soviet authorities, which categorically rejected these unfounded and totally unsubstantiated allegations. But, as though acting on orders, the bourgeois media are "beating the drum" and excelling themselves when it comes to fabrications aimed against our country.

They have now been joined by Danish Prime Minister P. Schlueter, who has spoken of the need to "draw conclusions." Such as?

At this point the real reason behind the whole unseemly anti-Soviet affair probably came out into the open. It transpires that the conclusions to be drawn are "military and technical." In Denmark's case, you see, it may mean acquiring new submarines. Certain circles in neutral Sweden have made statements in the same spirit of a buildup in military preparations, demanding, to the accompaniment of their own and foreign anti-Soviet incantations, that appropriations to meet the needs of the army, navy and air force be increased.

This campaign to indoctrinate Scandinavian public opinion in a belligerent spirit cannot be seen in isolation from the corresponding aspects of "pan-Western" propaganda and policy, in which the tone is set by the Natoites, headed by Washington. It was not coincidence that the first provocative reports about the mythical submarines were picked up literally with delight by the organs of mass information (one is tempted to say disinformation) in the FRG, Britain, France, and the United States. Scores of idle reporters and cameramen gathered on the shores of the fjords where the hunt for the mythical submarines was in progress. The sensation failed to materialize, however.

The manipulation of public opinion nevertheless continues. Just the other day, writing about a "serious swing to the left" by Scandinavians "on security issues," THE NEW YORK TIMES argued the need to "counter" antiwar sentiments among the population of northern Europe. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger plans to make an urgent visit to Norway to maintain the allies' morale. He will be followed by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who is to tour the whole of Scandinavia. There can be no doubt that these gentlemen will try to stir up anti-Soviet "passions" and put pressure both on their NATO partners and on neutral Sweden with a view to consolidating their military-political positions there. Now that the whole world is being swept by a mass antiwar movement, the arms race launched by Washington, into which it is trying to drag the whole of West Europe, truly does need propaganda props and "sensational exposes" of the Soviet "threat" -- like those which the Natoites and their spiritual brethren tried to concoct and exploit in the cloudy waters of the "submarine" episode.

MOSCOW REMINDS IRAN OF PAST FRIENDSHIP

GF221328 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 21 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: 63 years ago, on 20 May 1920, the first exchange of memoranda between the Foreign Ministries of Iran and the first socialist state in the world, the USSR, took place.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between these two neighboring countries was the beginning of good-neighbor relations between Iran and Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has always followed the policy of developing greater good-neighbor relations with Iran. This was reiterated recently by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, when he received the credentials of the new Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Mr Kia Tabataba'i. At that time Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union wants Soviet-Iranian relations to develop in various fields and desires to provide opportunities for this.

The Soviet Union was very ready to develop such relations and to develop economic, trade, and commercial cooperation on a reciprocal basis. This policy was congruent with the national interests of both nations.

However, in recent days the reactionary forces in Iran have started vicious rumors and propaganda attributing ulterior motives to Soviet foreign policy. As a result, a number of Soviet diplomats who were serving in Iran in the interests of good-neighbor relations were ousted to justify the false accusations, which alleged that the Soviet diplomats were making use of the arrested Tudeh Party leaders. The Tudeh leaders in Iran who fought heroically against the imperial regime have now been accused of spying for the Soviet Union. As PRAVDA pointed out in a recent editorial, the elements who feared growth of relations based on reciprocity and equality between Iran and the Soviet Union are now fanning the witch-hunting exercise and want Iran to adopt the policy of following the imperialist policy which was such a failure in the days of the late shah.

A period of 63 years has passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. These years have proved that good-neighbor relations and cooperation on the basis of equality are beneficial to both countries. The Soviet Union believes that the enemies of both Iran and the Soviet Union will not succeed in achieving their traitorous designs aimed at straining or destroying Soviet-Iranian relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

PM241346 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Commentator's Diary": "Africa in the Struggle"]

[Text] Tomorrow the peoples of the African Continent and all progressive mankind mark African Liberation Day. On that day 20 years ago the OAU was created, proclaiming as its lofty goal the rallying of the continent's countries on an anti-imperialist and anticolonial basis. The OAU now unites 50 independent states which have chosen various paths of development, but which seek to back up their political independence with economic independence.

It must be noted that independent Africa is greeting this year's jubilee in complex conditions. From the very first days of its existence the OAU was a target for attacks by international imperialism. But these attacks were stepped up particularly when the Reagan administration came to power in the United States. The anti-imperialist thrust of the OAU Charter, the organization's consistent course of destroying colonialism and racism, its adherence to the cause of peace reflected in the OAU declaration on proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free-zone -- all this clearly annoys Washington, since it hinders the implementation of Washington's hegemonist policy with regard to the continent's countries.

Washington is now directly undermining the OAU. Twice last year it was able to thwart the holding of an all-African summit meeting. Washington hopes to carry out similar sabotage this year. But Africa's vital interests demand not only that the unity of its states is preserved, but that it is strengthened and made more effective. After all, the United States and its henchmen have also taken up arms against the OAU because they seek to give unhindered support to the racist South African regime, continue to plunder the South African-occupied Namibia, unleash undeclared wars against the "Frontline States," and create new seats of tension on the continent.

The situation which has arisen in the south of the continent causes particular concern to independent Africa. Pretoria's racist ringleaders, having created a powerful apparatus of oppression, are lording it in South Africa. They use mass repressions and force of arms to deal cruelly with any acts of protest in the country, condemning the African majority to an existence without rights. The South African racists have established equally cruel methods in the unlawfully occupied Namibia. Having concentrated a huge contingent of servicemen and police in that African country, Pretoria ignores all UN decisions on granting independence to Namibia. The implementation of this brazen course by the South African racists is promoted by the policy of Western powers, first and foremost the United States, which give Pretoria effective support.

It must be seen that this support on the part of Western powers, which also includes military and financial assistance, encourages the racist clique in Pretoria to toughen its policy not only with regard to the African population of South Africa and Namibia, but with respect to independent neighboring states. Particular malice is aroused among the racists and their patrons by the principled, consistent stance of Angola, which will not tolerate the existence of a colonial racist reservation in southern Africa. The setting on of anti-Angolan bandit formations entrenched in Namibian territory, armed provocations, undisguised aggression -- Pretoria uses all this to break the young republic's will and make it — and the other "Frontline States" -- renounce its antiracist course.

Not only the continent's independent countries are on the side of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Under a decision of the UN General Assembly, 25 May -- African Liberation Day -- will mark the start of a week of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. The battle for Africa's final liberation goes on, and the guarantee of its successful outcome is not only the African peoples' determination to see it through, but the international support they are given in their courageous, just struggle by the broadest circles of the international public.

U.S. 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST OAU REPORTED

LD241242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has published an article under two simultaneous headlines. One of them says: Africans Dissatisfied with United States's Friendly Advice. The other is accusatory: Leaders of the Third World Say Washington Has Undermined OAU Meeting At Highest Level. The author of the article, (Colin Liggin), draws his own conclusions by analyzing the reaction of leaders of a number of African countries to a secret memorandum distributed by the U.S. State Department in August of last year. The 19th OAU Assembly was supposed to convene at that time in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. However, it did not take place due to the intrigues of the enemies of African unity. The State Department memo, sent from Washington to several pro-Western African leaders, contained recommendations to give their delegations the power to leave the Tripoli meeting. It also gave instructions on a number of issues concerning OAU activities. So it is not surprising, as (?Liggin) admits, that Reagan's recommendations infuriated certain of their African recipients and gave rise to a legitimate opinion that the United States had taken a hand in undermining the OAU summit meeting in Tripoli.

From the first days of its existence, the OAU -- which marks its 20th anniversary on 25 May -- has been a thorn in the flesh of the U.S. neocolonialists. The anti-imperialist tendency of the OAU Charter, the consistency of the organization's course of eliminating colonialism and racialism, and its devotion to the cause of peace -- particularly reflected in the declaration of Africa as a non-nuclear zone — all this evidently annoys the Reagan administration and hinders the implementation of its hegemonistic policy regarding the countries of the continent. That is why the United States and its accomplices within Africa itself are trying as hard as they can to intensify quarrels between African countries, to make the OAU come apart, to weaken it and bleed it white, and to emasculate the organization's activities, removing all their militant content.

When fresh efforts are currently being made to convene the 19th OAU Assembly, this time in Addis Ababa, the progressive forces of the continent, defending the anti-imperialist ideals of African unity, must be vigilant as never before, writes the Ethiopian HERALD. Washington's fresh intrigues aimed at paralyzing the activity of the OAU must be wrecked.

OATUU DELEGATION MAKES FRIENDLY VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD232357 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS--A delegation of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) stayed in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU from May 18 to 22. It was headed by its secretary general Dennis Akumu. During the visit the OATUU delegation had talks with a delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by the AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev.

Pressing problems of our time, the African and international trade union movement, and also questions of the further strengthening and development of friendly ties and concrete cooperation between the AUCCTU and the OATUU were discussed during the talks which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

A joint communique was signed on the results of the talks. It stresses the prime importance that both organisations attach to the utmost invigoration of the efforts of working people and trade union organisations to ease international tension, remove the war danger, and stop the unbridled nuclear-missile arms race.

The representatives of the AUCCTU and the OATUU confirmed their invariable support for the courageous struggle by the working people and patriots in the south of Africa for the final liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid and colonial oppression, and firmly condemned the mounting aggressiveness of the Pretoria racist regime in respect of the neighbouring emergent African countries. They expressed deep solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, first of all the Palestinian people, against the criminal Israeli aggression, for a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement.

The sides outlined concrete fields of expanding bilateral cooperation, confirmed their striving to facilitate in every way the development of friendly mutual relations between trade union organisations of the USSR and countries of the African continent.

LESOTHO'S JONATHAN IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO SOFIA

PM201145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation from the Kingdom of Lesotho headed by Prime Minister L. Jonathan arrived in Moscow on 18 May. The delegation has been on official visits to the DPRK and the PRC. The delegation was greeted at the airport by I. I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Leaves for Sofia

PM241031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho headed by Prime Minister L. Jonathan left Moscow for Sofia on 20 May after a stopover in the USSR. The delegation was seen off at the airport by I. I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF DOS SANTOS DEPARTURE

AU240942 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Having completed his USSR tour, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Kiev for home yesterday. He was in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government on a working friendly visit.

At Borispol Airport the guest was seen off by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; and Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian State Security Committee chairman. The farewell party included Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; Loginov, USSR ambassador to Angola; de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Likhachev, department chief in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the guest on the tour. The guest was also seen off by Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Martynenko , Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; Gavrilenko, Ukrainian minister of geology; Yefimenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Zgurskiy, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman; and other officials.

The members of the Angolan delegation left together with Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Young women in national dress presented flowers to the guests. The state flags of the People's Republic of Angola, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were hoisted over the airport.

USSR PRESIDIUM GREETS SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT

PM190903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the National Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Siaka P. Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, conveying congratulations and wishes of success to him and also to the government and the friendly Sierra Leonean people on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Republic Day. We are sure, the telegram says, that Soviet-Sierra Leonean relations will continue to develop further in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the sake of consolidating universal peace and international cooperation.

In an answering telegram, Siaka P. Stevens expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations on behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone and on his own behalf.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV RECEIVES SAO TOME DELEGATION

PM231205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 20 May N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, received a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principle (MLSTP) headed by E. Pinto da Costa, MLSTP Central Committee secretary for questions of economic development.

E. Pinto da Costa gave a briefing on the MLSTP's activity to strengthen politcal independence and achieve economic self-sufficiency for the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle and on the measures being undertaken by the Sao Tomean leadership in the interests of the masses of working people. The great significance for the MLSTP of the CPSU's experience in leadership of the national economy was noted.

The CPSU representatives spoke of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet people's selfless labor to fulfill communist building plans and expressed solidarity with the MLSTP's measures aimed at building a new life.

The participants in the meeting noted the need for joint efforts by the peoples of all continents in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and for the prevention of nuclear war. The desire to further develop cooperation between the CPSU and the MLSTP in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace and social progress was reaffirmed. Yu.A. Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, took part in the talk. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

ETHIOPIA'S COPWE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM241030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Under the Plan for Party Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), a COPWE delegation headed by Begashaw Atalay, member of the Central Committee and COPWE representative in the administrative region of Kaffa, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 19 May to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of ideological work.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, had meetings and talks at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom, visited industrial, agricultural, and scientific institutions and the editorial offices of republican and regional newspapers, and familiarized itself with the work experience of their party organizations. The Ethiopian guests gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements and noted the significance of the CPSU's experience for COPWE's activity in the sphere of ideological work.

AUCCTU CHIEF SEES OFF TOGO TU DELEGATION

PM251123 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 May 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The official friendly visit of a delegation of the leadership of the National Confederation of Working People of Togo headed by its General Secretary Nangbog Barnabo, which has been in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU, ended 23 May.

The delegation visited Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand, Vilnius, and Druskininkay, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and had numerous meetings with working people and trade union activists and with representatives of the Soviet public. On the results of the talks held in Moscow an agreement was signed on the principles of developing friendly ties and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the National Confederation of Working People of Togo. The delegation was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and AUCCTU International Department Chief V.Ye, Mozhayev.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

LD242134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1711 GMT 24 May 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] UPI and AP correspondents reporting Washington cite statements by spokesmen of the U.S. Defense Department that U.S. AC-130 aircraft fitted with special equipment are making continual intelligence-gathering flights along the borders of El Salvador and Nicaragua. These spy planes were used for the first time by the Pentagon during the dirty war in Vietnam. Their use in the present explosive situation, in the view of experts, may lead to a further Vietnamization of the conflicts in Central America. Incidentally, the escalation of U.S. interference in the events in this region is also admitted today by official spokesmen of the present Washington administration. Over to our commentator, Viktor Anikin:

Such admissions were made in the U.S. Congress by CIA Director Casey and Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Enders. Speaking at hearings in the Intelligence Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, both men predicted an escalation of subversive activities by Somozist bands this summer which, in their words, may lead to the overthrow of the Sandinista Government. Leaving aside the obvious haste of Casey and Enders in drawing conclusions and presenting desires as realities, the confidence with which they predict an expansion of the scale of aggression against Nicaragua says much, first and foremost about Washington's direct involvement in the conspiracy against the Managua Government. In their admissions, Casey and Enders razed to the ground the official version to which President Reagan and his team adheres in explaining U. S. participation in the events in Central America. According to that version the United States is helping the Somozists in order to prevent the supplies of weapons from Nicaragua and Cuba to the patriots of El Salvador.

The CIA's coordination of the actions of Somozist formations is confirmed by yet another White House spokesman cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Soon, he declared, there will be a new offensive in three directions by counterrevolutionaries against Nicaragua. All this evidence of the criminal role of the United States in Central America complements the picture built up on the basis of previously filtered information. The press and our broadcasts have already reported on the activity of the coordination committee made up of CIA and Pentagon staff and headed by U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Negroponte. There are known to be millions of dollars allocated through CIA channels to help the Somozists and 100 CIA instructors who are directly running the activities of the bandits. However, until recently the White House refused to admit any interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. Now, following the Casey and Enders statements, it will be increasingly difficult for the Reagan administration to continue its bluff.

BORDER CLASHES IN NICARAGUA DETAILED

LD241116 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Managua May 24 TASS -- As the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported, on May 21 about 300 bandits penetrated from Honduras into Terreriaz District of Nueva Segovia Department and were stopped by the fighting-men of the Sandinista People's Army (SPA) 13 kilometres away from the border line. On the same day another counterrevolutionary grouping crossed the border in El Carbon and El Portillo zones.

The new attack by counterrevolutionary forces, emphasizing a note of protest sent by the ministry to the Honduran authorities, is part and parcel of the interventionist plan activated by the United States in February this year when more than 1,500 mercenaries penetrated Neuva Segovia with the aim of capturing part of Nicaraguan territory and proclaiming a "provisional government" in it. However, the Sandinista Armed Forces frustrated the criminal intentions of the former Somocistas and killed about 300 cutthroats. The surviving bandits had to return to their bases located in Honduran territory. Upon regrouping their forces the bandits attacked Nicaragua again.

At present about another two thousand former Somocistas are concentrated in Honduras in direct proximity to Nicaraguan Segovia Department are preparing for a new invasion before the raining season sets in in the zone. To ensure that operation the Honduran military provided the mercenaries with two aircraft and several helicopters.

The Somocists cutthroats, armed and equipped by the United States, vent their spite for the military failures on [the] civilian population. On May 22 one of the bands laid an ambush three kilometres away from the city of Jalapa (Nueva Segovia Department). A large group of local and foreign journalists, in particular, including correspondents of the U.S. TIME magazine and of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, Spanish television cameramen, and Swedish reporters, ran into the ambush. The criminals fired at the motor vehicles with journalists from submachineguns and mortars. Only the courage of the fighting men of one of the units of the Nicaraguan Ministry of the Interior who guarded the convoy saved the correspondents from the bandits who retreated after losing four men.

The danger of a new escalation of the aggression of counterrevolutionary forces keeps on. The Somocista bands that have entrenched themselves in Honduras are preparing for new attacks, stated Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan minister of national defence. Addressing reservists in Jinotega Department, he pointed out that the situation in this part of Central America may become sharply aggravated if U.S. imperialism unleashes an overt war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The Reagan administration is trying to make the Nicaraguan Government abandon its legitimate right to give arms to the poeple for the defence of the revolution. But, in spite of everything, we shall arm the masses of people, the minister emphasized.

CHILEAN OFFICIAL HOLDS MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

LD202011 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Orlando Millas, member of the Secretariat and Political Committee of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, gave a press conference today at the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Chilean Democrats in Moscow. It was devoted to the recent mass demonstrations against the fascist dictatorship. Addressing the journalists, Orlando Millas said, in particular: Chile is at present going through its most serious economic crisis since the military fascist coup. Over this period the country's economy has been unable to reach the development level of 1972, the year of the Popular Unity government. The latest anti-dictatorship demonstrations are noteworthy for their mass nature, their good organization, and boldness in their clashes with the repressive apparatus of the Pinochet regime. It should be noted that over the past few years there have been numerous strikes and demonstrations by working people in various towns and industries, and the May demonstrations of the popular masses enveloped more than 20 towns in the country.

Along with economic demands, the working people have been putting forward political, anti-government slogans. In its earlier analysis of the situation in the country, the Chilean Communist Party, working underground, foresaw such a turn of events. It may be stated that in the near future the Chilean people will more than once come out against the existing military fascist regime.

Orlando Millas later answered numerous questions by Soviet and foreign correspondents.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY IN CENTRAL AMERICA APPOINTED

LD242152 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Washington May 24 TASS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the candidature of the former senator from the state of Florida, Richard Stone, to the post of the special envoy of the U.S. President in Central America. Stone, who is known for his conservative views, will be furnished with much power to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of that region.

At the post of a senator Stone gained the reputation of one of the most diehard advocates of the U.S. aggressive course against Cuba. The press gave wide coverage to facts about his close ties with the bloody Guatemalan regime. He was its paid lobbyist from March 1981 to March 1982.

SANDINIST DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF231431 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] A delegation from the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has paid a 3 day visit to Azerbaijan. During their stay the guests visited sites of interest and museums in Baku in addition to the People's Friendship Palace.

At the time of their visit to the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the guests conferred with (Gasan Bashkamilov), the chief of the department. The members of the delegation also traveled to the Cuba Rayon. The delegation departed for Moscow on 20 May.

REPIN 'CONFESSES'; COURT ADMINISTERS SENTENCE

LD241531 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Leningrad May 24 TASS -- "The so-called dissidents and I keep to different positions and differently assess what is happening. My former 'friends' and their masters from the Western special services would have liked me to conceal the facts of my criminal activity. In that even they would have been able to declare me a 'martyr' who suffered for his beliefs. I declare that I am being tried not for my convictions but for concrete crimes, that I am being tried according to the laws of my country, and I demand an end to the misuse of my name in the broadcasts of the various 'radio voices'", 32-year-old Valeriy Repin said in his final plea. The former distributor of the so-called "Solzhenitsyn Fund" in Leningrad is on trial on charges of treason and anti-state activity.

The court hearing, the questioning of witnesses, the study of material evidence, experts' conclusions showed that Valeriy Repin had engaged in the collection of materials of an anti-state nature, containing lying inventions about the Soviet society, and also classified information, and sending them abroad through French and American diplomatic channels.

During the preliminary investigation and at the trial Valeriy Repin admitted his guilt and open-heartedly told about the true aims of the "fund" which supposedly is of a charity nature but in reality is a cover for the CIA. The court found him guilty of committing crimes covered by point "A" of Article 64 and Part 1 of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, proceeding from principles of the humaneness of Soviet justice and considering all circumstances, the court found it possible to give the defendant the minimum punishment provided for by the above-mentioned articles of the criminal code of the Russian Federation. Valeriy Repin was sentenced to two years of deprivation of freedom to be followed by three years of internal exile.

SOVIET CITIZEN JAILED FOR 'ANTISTATE ACTIVITY'

LD241525 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 24 May 83

["Just Sentence" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad May 24 TASS -- For committing crimes provided for by Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Lev Volokhonskiy, 37, was sentenced today by the Leningrad city court to five years of deprivation of freedom with the subsequent internal exile of four years. He had been brought to court for anti-state activity.

During an open trial it has been established that the defendant who had earlier served a sentence did not take the road of reform. After the release he continued his criminal activity: He kept and circulated the materials meant for his "masters" in the West connected with the special services, the materials that contain slanderous allegations about Soviet society, deliberately false information about the state of affairs in the USSR. The witnesses who spoke at the trial, and the defendant himself stated in detail how he had got the materials denigrating Soviet reality, in what way he had received from abroad the instructions about the need to concoct some or other vicious lampoons.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES BELGOROD AWARD FESTIVITIES

PM231326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by TASS Special Correspondents A. Belikov and L. Konorev: "High Award From the Motherland"]

[Text] Belgorod, 20 May -- It is a holiday in Belgorod's streets and squares. The city has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, for the courage and steadfastness manifested by its working people during the Great Patriotic War and for successes scored in economic anc cultural building.

A joint festive session of the party gorkom, the gorispolkom, and representatives of the party, soviet, and public organizations devoted to the presentation of the high award was held here today. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly greeted by those present, addressed the session. He warmly congratulated the city's working people on the motherland's high award on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The order, the speaker noted, is being presented to the city at a memorable time -- on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's historic victory at the battle of the Kursk Bulge and Belgorod's liberation from the fascist occupiers. The heroic exploit, unparalleled in history, which was accomplished by the Soviet people and their valiant Soviet Army in defending the motherland's freedom and independence and liberating many countries from fascist slavery will remain forever in the memory of grateful mankind.

The annals of the nationwide [vsenarodnyy] struggle against the Hitlerite occupers include the military deeds by the soldiers and working people of Belgorod and its oblast. From the first days of the war the party organizations launched tremendous work to mobilize the efforts in resisting the enemy and reorganizing the national economy on a war footing. The Communists were among the first volunteers to march to the front, and they became the nucleus of the partisan detachments and the people's resistance. the underground workers fought the occupiers steadfastly and courageously.

One of the most heroic pages in the war's annals was written at the battle of the fiery Kursk Bulge. It is unequealed in world history in size and ferocity, in the speed of movement and persistence of combat, and in the mass use of new combat equipment. The Belgorod Oblast inhabitants rendered great help to the Soviet troops. Belgorod and Orel were liberated 5 August 1943. On that day Moscow was the first to fire a salute in honor of the victors. Orders and medals were awarded to thousands of Belgorod citizens for their courage and valor.

Speaking about the postwar period, V.I. Dolgikh noted that, as a result of the party's tremendous organizational work, the state's comprehensive assistance, and the selfless labor by the workers, the employees, and the intelligentsia, not only was Belgorod restored but also acquired a new and modern appearance. Today it is one of the country's major industrial, scientific and cultural centers.

The party organization and the working people in Belgorod are multiplying their efforts to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan industrial output reached R34 million over and above the planned figure. The volume of industrial output increased 13.4 percent. Over 90 percent of this growth was achieved through higher labor productivity.

In order to consolidate the achievements, it is necessary to disseminate the valuable experience of innovators more widely, introduce progressive forms of labor organization everywhere, and enhance the effect of socialist competition.

Evaluating the achievements in socioeconomic development on their merit, the party -- just as always -- focuses attention on the new tasks, on the elimination of shortcomings in economic organization. An example of this approach is provided hy the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum raised cardinal questions concerning the further development of the economy and the improvement of Soviet people's well-being.

A new step was taken in the country's socioeconomic development during the 2 years of the 5-year plan. The plan for industrial output has been overfulfilled in the first 4 months of 1983, and there has been a significant improvement in its rate of growth. On the whole, the socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th party congress is being consistently implemented. Nevertheless, in terms of several indicators, the plan targets have not been fully met. The economy's transfer onto the rails of intensive development is still progressing too slowly.

This problem must be resolved on a broad front and the entire arsenal of means and methods set in motion to raise the production efficiency, togehter with all existing reserves. The determining factor here is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Considerable attention is given to these questions here in Belgorod. And still the retooling of a number of enterprises is lagging.

The urgent task is to improve the utilization of production capacities. The people of Belgorod have achieved positive results in resolving it. Return on capital in the city's industry has increased. But the opportunities for intensifying the work in this direction have not been exhausted. It is necessary to ensure that every machine tool, every machine, every unit produces maximum return.

The rational and comprehensive utilization of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources is a most important component of production efficiency. It is necessary to introduce resource-conserving technology more widely and more quickly, and to be constantly concerned about reducing the materials consumption in production and about savings in fuel, energy, metals, cement, timber, and chemical products.

V.I. Dolgikh drew attention to another most important national economic task -- the creation of a new major metallurgical base for the country in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. The oblast, city party organizations, and labor collectives have done much toward resolving it. The extraction of commercial iron ore in the oblast has reached 22 million tons annually, and a production complex for the manufacture of oxidized pellets has been commissioned at the Oskol Electro Metallurgical Combine.

A major program of works is planned here for the next few years. This is why it is necessary to speed up construction rates and execute works comprehensively and with good quality. the Tsentrotyazhstroy Association, the Tsentrometallurgmontazh Trust, and the metallurgical enterprises must ensure the commissioning on schedule of the stoylo and lebedin ore-dressing combines and speed up the construction of housing and of cultural and public service facilities. Special significance attaches to the construction of the unique electrometallurgical combine at Oskol.

The extraction of raw material reserves in the Kursk magnetic anomaly is a huge problem both in size and in complexity. Lenin's behest -- carry out this work especially energetically -- must be the slogan for everyone involved in it.

The party, soviet, and economic organs need to do much to improve the organization of construction in the city and the oblast and raise the efficiency of capital investments. The improvement of the state of affairs in transport, and in railroad transport especially, must be the focus of constant attention. The speaker pointed out the need to show constant concern to improve living conditions and cultural and public services for working people, as well as to resolve persistently the problems of expanding production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

The most important task facing working people in Belgorod and the oblast is to intensify their efforts to fulfill the USSR Food Program, adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. The first steps in this direction have been taken. Last year the oblast fulfilled its procurement plans in most types of agricultural produce. The achievements must be consolidated and further progress ensured. The city's working people must also participate most actively in the implementation of the Food Program.

The successful solution of the tasks concerning the economy's further development depends to a large extent on improving organizational and political work at enterprises and construction sites, developing socialist competition, and improving the selection and education of cadres. It is necessary to enhance the activity of working people comprehensively and to strengthen discipline and organization. This is an indispensable condition for ensuring high labor productivity and quality.

The speaker then touched on questions of the CPSU and the Soviet state's foreign policy. While doing everything to defend and strengthen peace, we will maintain the country's defense capability at the appropriate level and will increase its economic potential, he stressed.

In conclusion, V.I. Dolgikh expressed confidence that Belgorod's working people will continue to set an example of persistence and professionalism in the solution of tasks concerning economic and social development. He read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the patriotic War, First Class, to Belgorod and, to the sound of stormy applause, attached the decoration to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by V.I. Putivtsev, first secretary of Belgorod CPSU Gorkom; Hero of the Soviet Union G.T. Levin, veteran of the Kursk Battle; Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Makanin, team leader at the "60th Anniversary of the USSR" Power Machine Building Plant; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District; E.F. Lukashenko, second secretary of the Kharkov Party Gorkom; A.T. Gnilitskiy, first secretary of Yakovlevskiy CPSU Raykom; A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod CPSU Obkom; and others.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers for the high award, the speakers gave assurances that the city and oblasts working people will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to fulfilling the plans for 1983 and for the 5-year period as a whole. Belgorod's people will respond to the party's appeal with specific deeds and will strengthen the intensification of public sector production. They will join even more actively in the struggle to raise labor productivity, the struggle for thrifty and economic management. The participants in the session approved by acclamation a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN LECTURE ON RSDWP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM171300 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Along the Path of Struggle and Victories"]

[Text] The sociopolitical lecture series "The Party Is the Mind, Honor, and Conscience of Our Epoch" opened yesterday in the House of Unions Hall of Columns. The lectures are devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] Congress. The lectures are organized by Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the AUCCTU, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the Board of the All-Union Znaniye Society.

A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, made an introductory address to the assembled party, Soviet trade union and Komsomol workers and economic leaders.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report entitled "Important Landmark in the History of Our Party and the World Communist Movement."

The formation of the Leninist party was a natural result of social development and was a turning point in the liberation struggle of the Russian and international proletariat, the speaker said. The formation of the party is directly linked with the tremendous theoretical and practical activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- brilliant thinker, leader of the working class and follower and continuer of the great cause of K. Marx and F. Engels.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Second RSDWP Congress generalized the CPSU's tremendous historical experience and revealed the content and tasks of its activity at the contemporary stage.

As they advance to meet the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress, Soviet people are rallying more closely around the Leninist CPSU. They are fully determined to struggle still more actively to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Dwelling in detail on the most important milestones in the creation of the proletarian party, V.V. Grishin stressed that it could fulfill the role of vanguard, teacher, guide, and leader of all the exploited masses only if it was led by the teaching of Marxism. Lenin saw the party not just as the leading, conscious detachment welded together by Marxist ideology, but also as an organized political force united by common goals and common actions.

The Moscow RSDWP Committee was one of the first to recognize the Organizing Committee for Convening the Second Party Congress and assisted it in its work in every possible way. N.E. Bauman, Moscow's elected delegate to the Second RSDWP Congress, firmly supported the Leninist viewpoint in respect of all questions discussed at the congress.

One of the most important results of the Second Congress was the adoption of a party program. The RSDWP Program, which came into being with the party, was an outstanding document of creative Marxism. The Second RSDWP Congress also adopted party rules. The main idea of the Leninist Rules -- the idea of democratic centralism -- was transformed into the fundamental principle for the organizational formation of Marxist-Leninist parties.

During the eight decades of its existence the CPSU has secured achievements which no other political organization in the world can equal.

These achievements have not just transformed our country but have radically changed the course of world history. Implementing the first program adopted by the Second RSDWP Congress, the Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, led the working class and all working people of Russia to overthrow Czarist autocracy and the power of the landowners and the bourgeoisie and to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the whole of this difficult and complex path the Moscow party organization was a loyal assistant to the party Central Committee. Moscow workers, led by the Bolsheviks, made an outstanding contribution to carrying out the October Socialist Revolution. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the capital's working people were in the vanguard of the struggle to carry out socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution, the Leninist nationalities policy, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The chief result of the Soviet people's creative activity under the Communist Party's leadership was the building in the USSR of developed socialism. The article by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," which voices ideas about the historical place of developed socialism, its essence and main features, the natural laws and contradictions in its growth, and other ideas, constitutes a considerable creative contribution to the ideological arsenal of Marxism-Leninism.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined the party's political line for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. Ways to implement this line were concretized in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums and in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The course toward enhancing the efficiency of social production and its intensification is the focus of attention for the party.

The Communists and working people of Moscow are making a worthy contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks. Muscovites confidently scaled the heights of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, fulfilling the 1981 and 1982 targets ahead of schedule.

Soviet people welcomed with full approval the demand advanced by the November (1982) Plenum to combat more actively any violations of party, state, and labor discipline. Many of Moscow's enterprise, construction site, and transport collectives have adopted pledges and worked to resolutely improve labor organization and intensify the struggle against mismanagement and violations of production and state discipline. Today, V.V. Grishin went on to note, the democratism of our society is clearly manifest in the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in Enterprise, Institution, and Organization Management."

In its first program, adopted at the Second RSDWP Congress, the party declared that it regarded itself as a detachment of the worldwide army of the proletariat. Our party has never deviated for a moment from this internationalist principle. The world system of socialism is a crucial factor of social progress. The course toward continuing detente is a very important avenue of the CPSU'S foreign policy activity. Recently the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward a number of constructive new proposals.

Adherence to Leninism permeates the whole multifaceted activity of the Communist Party. The CPSU attaches special significance "to upholding the Leninist style of work everywhere." The party Central Committee sets an example of this style of work, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum were a new confirmation of this. In conclusion V.V. Grishin voiced the confidence that Communists and all Muscovites will rally still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and will greet the significant date in our party's history -- the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress -- with new achievements in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the opening of the lectures were: S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, and I.N. Ponomarev, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries; P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; Acad N.G. Basov, chairman of the all-union Zaniye Society; A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; and executives of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, ministries, and departments.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT GEORGIAN AWARD CEREMONY

PM191406 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 83 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM Report: "A Militant Hotbed of Propaganda of Leninist Ideas: Presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History"]

[Excerpt] The Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History -- a subsidiary of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- is 60 years old. On the frontline of the ideological struggle, it carries out great work to propagandize the ideological legacy of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, translate their works and publish them in Georgian, and scientifically elaborate topical questions of the history of party organizations and the revolutionary movement in Georgia and the whole of the Transcaucasus and of the working people's education in the glorious traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

At all stages of its history, our party has always attached extremely great significance to extensive propaganda of the great ideological legacy of the classical Marxist-Leninist writers, to the creative elaboration of urgent problem of revolutionary theory and to arming Communists and all working people with knowledge of the most advanced teaching of today. "The strength of the Communist Party," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress says, "lies in the fact that it checks all its activity and its every step against the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which gives the only correct answers to very complex questions of social development and serves as an effective method of apprehending and transforming reality."

For services to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific elaboration of problems relating to party history, the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

A meeting was held on 11 May in the institute's assembly hall to celebrate the institute's assembly hall to celebrate the institute's 60th anniversary and to present the high award.

The presidium comprised E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; V.M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; A.P. Sakvarelidze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Science and Education institutions Section; N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; Lieutenant General A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; party veterans, scholars and guests from Armenia and Azerbaijan.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took the floor. He was warmly greeted by the meeting.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's Speech

Dear comrades!

We are gathered here today to celebrate a joyful event -- the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of party history -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- is being presented with the Order of the Labor Red Banner which it was awarded for services to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific elaboration of problems relating to party history.

It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government to congratulate the entire collective of the Institute of Party History on this high motherland award.

A large group of institute staffers has been awarded Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium testimonials and many have been given republican honorific titles. I heartily congratulate you, dear comrades!

The award bestowed on the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History is outstanding recognition of work done and a stimulus to its further improvement and refinement in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and his theoretical article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR."

In its 60 years of life, the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History -- the Institute of Marxism-Leninism's oldest branch -- has done a great deal in the sphere of propagandizing the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the republic. One particular aspect of its multifaceted work is the translation of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism into Georgian, as a result of which Georgians are able to read and study all the main works of Marx, Engels and Lenin in their native language, and this has enormous significance in the social, political and cultural life of the republic's working people.

In its 60 years of life, the institute has coped successfully with the complex task of scientific elaboration of the very important problems of the history of the Georgian CP -- one of the CPSU's oldest fighting detachments -- which has enabled the institute to publish "Studies in the History of the Georgian CP." A new, three-volume edition of this work is coming out at the moment. Volumes 1 and 2 have been published, Volume 3 is ready for printing. This fundamental scientific work demonstrates the close link between the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and the Georgian party organizations, and stresses that it was Lenin's advice and instructions and his leadership which were a decisive factor in the successes of the Georgian CP and all the republic's working people.

In its 60 years of life, the Institute of Party History has done much in the sphere of the propaganda of Lenin's ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism and friendship and fraternity of the peoples. In this connection, mention should be made of the institute's fundamental work in conjunction with the Azerbaijan and Armenian branches of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "Studies in the History of the Communist Organizations of the Transcaucasus" and "The Activity of the Communist Organizations of the Transcaucasus in the International Education of Working People."

The Transcaucasus branches are currently preparing a new joint monograph on the activity of Azerbaijani, Armenian and Georgian party organizations on cultural exchange and rapprochement.

The institute has substantially improved all its scientific research and ideological education work since the 12 August 1975 Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau resolution "On the Work of the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History -- A Branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism." Implementing the resolution, the institute focused attention on the elaboration of party history questions relating to the period of building and refining developed socialism. A number of monographs have appeared on various aspects of the Georgian CP's struggle to reestablish and further consolidate the Leninist norms and principles of party and state life, its struggle against all manner of negative phenomena and for stronger socialist discipline.

We have seen the publication of Volume 4 of the multivolume collection "The Georgian CP in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums" which gives a documentary picture of the substantial organizational and ideological education work done by the republic's party organization to implement the decisions of party congresses and the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the Georgian SSR. This is a major sourcebook for anyone studying the Georgian CP's activity at the present stage.

On the recommendation of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the institute has conducted a number of interesting discussions on topical questions of the science of party history.

The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism's direction of your collective's activity is scientifically sound.

Allow me, on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee and on your behalf, to warmly thank the CPSU Central Committe Institute of Marxism-Leninism and its director, Academician Anatoliy Grigoryevich Yegorov, for greatly aiding the entire Georgian party organization as well as the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History.

In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism has been most actively involved in all ideological events, symposiums and forums of social scientists, which always ensured high ideological and political, theoretical and methodological standards.

It is sufficient to mention the recent Tbilisi all-union scientific and practical conference on practical problems of primary party organizations, conferences of scholars, writers and ideological workers devoted to the image of the communist in literature and art, the scientific and practical conference on ecological problems, and much more.

We are regularly aware of the assistance and concern of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

It should be said that the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History, under the leadership of Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor D.G. Sturua, has considerably reorganized its work in recent years and is making a substantial contribution both to science and to the ideological work of the republic's party organization.

In addition to many others, we communists and Soviet people have another fine Leninist tradition -- that of focusing attention chiefly on as yet unresolved questions and shortcomings and oversights in work even on the most festive of occasions. Let no one be surprised, therefore, if I depart somewhat from this jubilee speech's festive tone.

As is well-known, the Communist Party's leading role constantly increases during the period of transition from socialism to communism. The complex and dual process of creating the material and technical base for communism and raising the new man dictates the need for a sharp improvement in the standard of all organizational and ideological work by party organizations, and this in turn presents the social sciences with still greater tasks, namely providing a Marxist-Leninist interpretation of new phenomena in society's economic and spiritual life. The 26th CPSU Congress called on social scientists to analyze these phenomena more boldly, overcome their tendency to engage in academic theorizing, and study more closely both the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution and public opinion.

The article by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Aspects of Socialist Building in the USSR," contains immensely important methodological guidelines, which should be adopted by all our social scientists, especially party historians. The article discusses how to further develop Marxist-Leninist teaching at the present stage, with due consideration for all the changes which real socialism and the practice of communist building in our country and other states have brought with them.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's clear guidelines must be made the basis of all our social scientists' work.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin repeatedly pointed out that, whatever changes occur in the process of building socialism must be constantly studied and generalized and that those changes must be analyzed and checked to see how communist they are.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom and our party Central Committee's subsequent resolutions on the Georgian SSR, the republic's party organizations have accumulated much experience in the last 10 years of leading the development of the economy and culture and of organizational and ideological education work. Many experiments and initiatives which have developed into scientifically grounded experience have originated in the Georgian SSR. Remember the Abasha experiment, which formed, in effect, the basis for the entrie reorganization of agricultural management in our republic and beyond, and the Poti experiment, which is currently being closely studied in the republic and the country.

Or take the experience accumulated in recent years in such spheres as the party organization and the people's spiritual life, the party organization and improving international relations, the party organization and scientific and technical progress, the party organization and ecological problems, the party organization and the problems of public education, the party organization and military-patriotic education, and so forth.

I think that you would agree if I were to say that specialists in the science of party history, indeed all social scientists, are not sufficiently involved in studying these processes.

There seems to be a need for another careful review of the scientific research plans of the Institute of Party History and all ideological institutes in order to still more closely link that research with the practical tasks facing the republic. The plans must deal with the most urgent problems of the science of party history and measures to generalize and popularize the Georgian Communist Party's multifaceted party organizational, party political, and ideological education work in the light of the stipulations of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Central Committee resolutions on the Georgian party organization.

Proceeding from the need to resolutely strengthen the link between scientific research and social practice, there must be a more questing spirit, greater boldness must be shown in introducing the latest Soviet and foreign achievements in the sphere of social sciences, and practical recommendations must be elaborated and validated in various spheres of party work.

We note with satisfaction that in this respect the institute is already doing a certain amount of work; a series of publications under the general heading: "Scientists Recommend" is in preparation, and work has begun on the collective monograph "Topical Problems of Real Socialism."

I want also to express an opinion on the important problem of social scientists' elaboration of valid recommendations on raising the standard of all party work in the broadest sense of the word. It goes without saying that no party historian or philosopher, however erudite, will be able to make a sensible suggestion to a party worker if he is not constantly au fait with everyday practical matters, if he confines himself to abstract theorizing. It is necessary to ensure close creative collaboration between scientists and the people doing the practical work in order to achieve real results, that is, sound, useful recommendations proven by science and practice.

It goes without saying that the institute absolutely must not renounce early work on the history of the Georgian party. We highly prize the work done during that time on the question of the dissemination of Marxism in Georgia, the Georgian Communist Party's struggle against bourgeois and petit bourgeoisie parties and against Trotskiyists and right-wing capitulationists, and a number of other works.

The point is that questions and problems of today, the very questions and problems which the Georgian Communist Party has to solve at the stage of mature socialism, should be the focus of all scientific research work by the Institute of Party History and other ideological institutes.

Sceintific and practical conferences on topical questions of party work are very useful when it comes to generalizing the Georgian Communist Party's experience of directing economic and cultural building and the experience it has accumulated of combating everything that is incompatible with the Soviet way of life. The holding of these conferences has been widely practiced in recent years, chiefly at gorkom and raykom level. Leading institute personnel should become more involved in preparing and staging scientific and practical conferences.

There is a tendency for scientists' assessments of the republic's present-day party life to be exclusively positive. As a rule, shortcomings are remembered only when there is a change of leadership. Unfortunately, both party workers and party history experts suffer from this. This is indicative of a lack of principle on the part of many party workers and a lack of scientific method on the part of some scientists. This trend must be eliminated, comrades.

A careful study of the documents of congresses, plenums, party aktivs, the Bureau and Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and republican primary party organizations will make it clear that we are revealing negative phenomena, serious shortcomings, errors, and omissions in a Bolshevik manner and are talking frankly about our shortcomings. Scientific works must not repeat parrot-fashion what has been said about these shortcomings; they must conduct a profound, scientific analysis of the shortcomings, explain the causes, make scientific recommendations, evaluate the situation, and outline the prospects of the development of particular social and political or social and economic trends. This will be useful both for the republic's party organization and for the further enhancement of the prestige of Georgian party history science.

Any party document gives broad scope for scientific reflection.

Party resolutions and political guidelines, arising, as a rule, out of scientific recommendations, also need some form of further scientific interpretation and study when they have been adopted. Only a genuinely scientific approach, absolute objectivity, a high degree of competence, scientific independence, and loyalty to Marxist-Leninist methods will give the science of party history and the social sciences in general the scientific depth and value which are so essential in order to reach the truth, in order to convince. And this is very important!

The works of experts in the science of party history are intended for a wide readership. They are created for the people, for the broad working masses. Therefore, the best criterion of their value is not so much their voluminousness as it is their power to convince, their cogency, logicality, and novel theses and statements. Much depends not only on the topicality of the material being studied and the scientific results, but also the way the material is presented, the style of thinking and the scientists's language, on the extent to which a particular scientific work is able to influence not only the intellect, but also the feelings, what kind of emotions it is able to produce in the reader.

The science of party history has ideological, propaganda and, if you like, agitation aims as well as scientific. We do not want a boring catalogue of facts; what we want is scientific ideas vigorously affecting the hear and mind. We party workers must learn from you scientists the science and art of exerting ideological and political influence on the masses' minds and hearts. Superficiality, primitivism and dogmatism in scientific thought must be tackled more boldly.

You are all witnesses to the creative processes which have been taking place in every sphere of life in the republic in the 10 years since the adoption of the famous decision on the Tbilisi Gorkom. These processes need to be scientifically analyzed, researched, and generalized in collaboration with collectives of social scientists employed at the Academy of Sciences and in science centers' VUZ and departmental systems.

The coordinator of this work must, in fact, be the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. This question is dealt with in a Georgian CP Central Committee resolution, namely the resolution on further developing science in the republic at VUZ level. As yet, however, there has been no sign of any major improvement in coordination work, although some progress has been made.

We are interested in studying the underlying processes occurring in the republic's sociopolitical and socioeconomic life in close connection with similar processes in other union republics and other party organizations. Clearly, they must be studied comprehensively rather than in isolation and the system of interrelationship and interdependence of these processes, and their diversity and unity, must be revealed.

This means ensuring that scientific potential is rationally exploited and that every scientist's abilities and talent are allowed to flourish. The most important thing is to foster talent and provide it with a creative environment. Only in this way will we produce the scientific works which the people expect of us.

We measure everything in terms of end results. Specialists in the science of party history are no exception. The yardstick of each work's value is therefore not merely the fact that a scientific work exists, but how it benefits science, society, and people. We must proceed from this criterion when evaluating any new work in the sphere of the science of party history.

The demand for the struggle against bourgeois ideology to be intensifeid and for falsifiers of the history of the CPSU, including the Georgian CP, to be exposed is still being fulfilled inadequately.

Bourgeois propaganda flings tubs of mud and the choisest slander at the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The main direction of anticommunist propaganda is the attempt to drive a wedge between the USSR's peoples by any means and at any price. International imperialism's propaganda machine seeks to discredit socialist democracy and to secure the legalization and amnestying of subversive anti-Soviet activity under the guise of the notorious "defense of human rights." Unfortunately, the contribution of Georgian social scientists to the exposure of bourgeois ideology is still insignifi-insignificant.

Comrades!

We pointed out at the Georgian CP Central Committee July (1982) Plenum that the Institute of Party History is the Central Committee's reliable mainstay in its work on providing ideological support for measures being implemented by the republic party organization.

Allow me cordially to thank you for your painstaking, complex, and responsible work -- work which is very necessary to the party and the people, to contemporaries and future generations -- and for your unshakable loyalty to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism!

The Georgian CP Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the collective of the Institute of Party History will justify with honor the high trust of the party and the people, will respond to it by improving the quality of all scientific research activity and stepping up political educational and propaganda work, and will, as always, firmly adhere to the Leninist positions of scientificness, party-mindedness, and high communist ideological commitment!

Allow me to fulfill a pleasant duty -- to present the institute's collective with our great motherland's high award -- the Order of the Labor Red Banner!

To the tumultuous applause of the audience comrade E.A. Shevardnadze attached the order to the institute's banner.

The participants in the ceremonial session warmly greeted the speech of Academician A.G. Yegorov, member of the Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEECH AT PROKOPYEVSK AWARD CEREMONY

PM190944 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by TASS special correspondents, I. Novikov and Ye. Pastushenko: "City Presented With Order"]

[Text] Prokopyevsk (Kemerovo Oblast), 16 May -- Prokopyevsk is called the pearl of the Kuzbass. The city has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the great successes achieved by its working people in economic and cultural building and the development of the coal industry, and for its considerable contribution to the victory over the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War. A gala session of the party gorkom and gorispolkom, together with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, was held here today for the purpose of presenting this high award.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

A speech was delivered at the session by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly received by those present. The Soviet people, he said, are working with great enthusiasm to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The Russian Federation's working people are making a substantial contribution to the country's overall achievements. Every sector of the national economy is successfully developing in the republic. The achievements in Soviet Russia's economic and social development are the result of the labor efforts of all its constituent autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. Kemerevo Oblast occupies an important place among them.

The successes in boosting the oblasts production forces have been achieved primarily thanks to the constant attention paid by the Communist Party to questions of the acceleration of Siberia's development and the development of the region's natural resources. Kuzbass industry has made a particularly great contribution to the development of the country's fuel and energy complex. The development of the immensely rich Prokopyevsk coalfield is directly connected with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It was on his instructions that the construction of the Propopyevsk mine began in May 1921, and within 6 months the first trainload of Prokopyevsk coal was dispatched via a new railroad line. Thus began the development of the city, which was to become the main supplier of coking coal for the metallurgical giants of Magnitogorski and Kuznetsk. In 1940 Prokopyevsk accounted for almost one-third of all the coal mined in the Kuzbass. Its miners enthusiastically joined the Stakhanovite movement then sweeping the country.

In the difficult years of the life-and-death struggle against Hitler's fascism the Urals-Kuzbass Region was a mainstay of the war economy and its main arsenal, and the city of Prokopyevsk was the main supplier of precious coking coals for the production of armor plate. The competition launched among the miners made it possible to increase fuel production by more than 30 percent during the war years.

The labor valor of the first 5-year plans and the heroism of the war years were continued in the plans and deeds of the postwar 5-year plans. The city's labor collectives are now actively working to fulfill the plan targets and to increase production. In recent years, in addition to the coal industry, the electrical equipment, light, and food industries, machine building, and other sectors of the national economy have been further developed in the city. Much attention is paid to the production of consumer goods. Capital construction has acquired considerable scope. A large number of industrial, social, cultural, and consumer service projects have been commissioned in the current 5-year plan. The population's trade, consumer, medical, and housing and municipal services are improving. The city is paying great attention to the work of cultural establishments.

Prokopyevsk's party organization is the organizer of all the achievements of the city's working people. The Communists are in the vanguard of every achievement and set examples of selfless shock labor.

Ensuring the economy's steady upsurge and a further increase in the people's well-being means organizing the labor process correctly, on a modern scientific and technical basis, and making creative use of the progressive experience which has been accumulated, M.S. Solomentsev sent on. The party demands that all personnel in the national economy -- workers, foremen, and managers at every level and of every rank -- display high responsibility and discipline. During his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that what is needed is a serious attitude to every aspect of production discipline. The effect of this should be felt all along the production chain. It is therefore necessary to ensure high production, technical, plan, and labor discipline in every enterprise and establishment. Fostering a highly conscientious attitude to labor is a most important task for party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

On the subject of the development prospects of Prokopyevsk and the whole of Kemerevo Oblast, the speaker noted that in recent years coal enterprise collectives, under the obkom's leadership, have been doing a great deal of work to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the sector and to comprehensively mechanize and automate fuel extraction. A movement to make maximum use of mining equipment, which developed first into a movement to produce 1,000 or more tons a day from each face and now into the movement to produce 1 million tons of coal a year, is now widespread among the coalfield's miner collectives. More than 100 miner teams have already exceeded this target. In addition to further developing its natural resources, the paramount task now facing the Kuzbass, which has highly developed heavy industry, is to maximize the efficiency of social production; expedite the introduction of scientific and technical achievements; and make rational use of material, financial, and manpower resources.

Describing the tasks involved in implementing the country's Food Program, the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers noted that the successful implementation of the adopted decisions calls for the efforts of all the oblast's working people to be mobilized in order to implement a package of measures to increase productivity and stability in arable farming and consolidate the grain and fodder production base. This means ensuring that every farm and rayon secure a sustained increase in gross grain and fodder harvests and fulfill the plans for the sale of arable farming and livestock products to the state. Subsidiary firms belonging to industrial enterprises are a substantial reserve for increasing production and consumption of foodstuffs.

M.S. Solomentsev devoted much attention to questions of ideological work among working people. He stressed that the developed socialist society's improvement, its advance toward new heights in the economy, and the acuteness of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism call for the constant improvement of educational work and the activity of educational and cultural establishments. The party's demand that all educational work be made lively and creative and that formalism be resolutely eradicated must be strictly implemented.

The speaker dwelt on questions relating to the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He stressed that the USSR consistently and insistently advocates consolidating peace and affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence and is offering resolute opposition to imperialism's aggressive policy.

To the applause of those present, M.S. Solomentsev pinned the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city banner.

The speakers of the session -- V.P. Zhevago, first secretary of the Prokopyevsk party Gorkom; L.A. Gorshkov, first secretary of Kemerovo CPSU Obkom; V.S. Kostin, leader of a comprehensively mechanized team at the Ziminka Mine; A.N. Merzlyakov, technologist at the Prokopyevsk Automatic Mining Equipment Plant; V. Fedorovoa, finnisher at the Kuzbassgrazhdanstroy No 2 Trust Construction Administration; and others -- gave assurances that in response to the high motherland award the working people of the city and oblast will work even more efficiently and will increase their contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

The meeting participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

AZERBAIJAN STATE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES OBLIGATIONS

GF221727 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Under the present conditions, deep mutual relations among all the fields in rural economy and the realization of all directives by establishments and organizations regarding [words indistinct] and appointment of responsible officials constitute an obligation for the successful development of the republic's populist economy complex. The party and government continue to maintain attention on matters related to perfecting economic relations and realizing mutual responsibilities between [words indistinct].

The enlarged meeting of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Material and Technical Supply has discussed the serious defects in the care taken to heed to reciprocal (?obligations) in appointing officials and the obligations [words indistinct] with the decisions of the CPSU and the Soviet Council of Ministers in upgrading the responsibilities of ministries, directorates and establishments in connection with the said practice.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the ministries and directorates of the planning and financial organs of the republic, party and [word indistinct] leaders and members of the [word indistinct] technical supply system. Ragim Guseynov, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, addressed the meeting. Yuriy Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee also addressed the meeting. A wide-ranging decision has been reached on the matters discussed. Also attending the meeting was the chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee trade, planning and finance organs.

AZERBAIJAN, RSFSR SUPREME SOVIETS TO MEET IN JUNE

Azerbaijan SSR

GF240540 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet has decided to convene the Seventh Session of the 10th (?convocation) of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet in Baku on (?24 June) 1983.

Russian Federation

LD231144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR has decided to convoke the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR of the 10th Convocation on 24 June 1983 in Moscow.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONVENES 13 MAY

LD200934 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held today. The Supreme Soviet Presidium heard the report made by Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee. The report dealt with the progress in the implementation of the mandate of the electorate, the implementation of proposals, and critical remarks made by deputies at the fifth Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet session during the discussion of the Kazakh SSR plan and budget for 1983.

Having noted the work done in this sphere, the republic's Supreme Soviet instructed ministries and departments, and executive committees of people's deputies to ensure the timely implementation of the measures outlined in accordance with the mandate of the electorate and the proposals of Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

The Presidium discussed the work of the Soviets of Chimkent Oblast in connection with the fulfillment of the housing and municipal service construction plans. Kostin, deputy chairman of the Chimkent Oblispolkom, spoke on this matter. Shakirov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry, also delivered a report.

The session heard about the work of the Leninskiy town Soviet of People's Deputies on the international education of working people. The report was delivered by, (Omarov), chairman of the Town Executive Committee. The Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the Soviets to the need to further develop [word indistinct] and the international education of working people in the light of the requirements of the USSR and Kazakh SSR Constitution.

Other matters were also discussed.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE

LD201934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Kirghizia's soviets of people's deputies are waging a decisive struggle to strengthen labor and state discipline and against various antisocial phenomena. The stepping up of their activity is contributing to a reduction of losses of working time at enterprises and farms and helps successfully to fulfill production tasks.

This was stressed at the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet session that took place today. The deputies noted that several enterprises in the republic are still not coping with the plans for the major indices. Because of low labor productivity during the 2 years of this 5-year plan period, output worth over R71 million was underdelivered. Those who spoke stated that it is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward breaches of discipline, and to make wider use in education of prevention councils [sovety profilaktiki], comrades courts and social commissions.

The session also discussed ways of developing the safekeeping of the housing fund. The republic's housing code was approved, and an account by the Kirghiz SSR People's Control Committee was heard.

TURKMENISTAN PARTY GROUPS HOLD SESSIONS

Central Committee Session

GF221556 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 May 83 p 1

[Text] A meeting was held at the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on 13 May. The secretaries and chiefs of the organizational party work departments of the obkoms, gorkoms and Raykoms; the responsible workers of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee organs; and mass information media as well as the members of the council for organizational party work and attendees of the republic's courses were invited.

A report on the results of the work of the all-union practical scientific conference held in Tbilisi on 7 April and the tasks of the republic's party organizations for the verification of its recommendations presented by A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, was heard during the meeting. A report on the tasks for preparing and conducting the forthcoming electoral campaign in the republic's party organizations presented by V.A. Kharkov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was also heard during the meeting.

V.F. Zhulenev, N.V. Makarkin, G.S. Michshenko, M. Mollayev, and M.G. Shmidt, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau participated in the meeting.

Central Committee Bureau

GF231924 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpts] A regular meeting of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been held. It discussed the progress of fulfilling the previously adopted resolutions on the necessary measures for strengthening the (?agricultural) construction and the timely measures for increasing the capacity of mineral fertilizer industrial enterprises. It has been noted that the measures taken in 1982 allowed for an increase in the capacity over what had been planned.

At the meeting a question was asked on the serious shortcomings in the [word indistinct] administration and for strengthening the struggle against the negative practices in trade have been taken.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has reviewed a number of other questions on the party control over economy and on the social life in the republic. Corresponding resolutions have been made on questions discussed.

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN MPR WEEK -- The Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries has informed our correspondent that an MPR week will be organized in Uzbekistan this (?July). An exhibition depicting the MPR's socialist structure will be held during the week and artists from that country will display their skills. The week will contribute toward consolidating fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the MPR. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 22 May 83 GF]

HEALTH RESORT ZONES -- The USSR Council of Ministers has reviewed the question on measures for creating a health resort zone of all-union importance on the shores of the Caspian Sea in the Azerbaijan SSR and has adopted a corresponding decision. It is proposed that the republic's government should provide general plans in 1983-85 for developing the health resorts of Yalama (na Bryan), (Keryadizarat), northern Apsheron, and Lenkoran, worked out jointly with the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the AUCCTU, and the Ministry of Health. In connection with this report we will add that merely during the current 5-year plan it has been planned to build trade union health resorts to house 60,000 people. About R1 billion in capital investment has been allotted for these aims. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 May 83 LD]

ABALKIN: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

PM161430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by L. Abalkin under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Economic Functions of the Socialist State"]

[Text] The economic growth of socialist society and the use of its historical advantages are inextricably linked with the organizing activity of the state. This is the ABC of Marxist-Leninist theory, confirmed by the very rich historical experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Since the young Soviet state's first steps, economic tasks have been put foremost in its activity. Of course, much effort went into suppressing the resistance of the exploiter classes and repelling the intervention. Nonetheless, V.I. Lenin wrote that "our main policy now should be the state's economic building." ("Completed Collected Works," Vol 41, p 407)

With the assertion of the undivided rule of socialist production relations and the consolidation of society's moral and political unity, the role of the Soviet state as the economic center is being revealed increasingly fully. Under the conditions of developed socialism it becomes the expresser of the interests of all the people, of the fundamental interests of all social strata and groups, all nations and ethnic groups of Soviet society.

The Soviet state's economic organizational activity is aimed at implementing the CPSU's program goals and its long-term economic strategy. Today the attention of its planning and economic organs is focused on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990.

1.

The socialist state's qualitatively new role is revealed in the wealth of its economic functions. The main one is the consolidation and augmentation of public property.

Under socialism it is the people who are the full owners of the means of production. The state, the USSR Constitution records, protects socialist property and creates conditions for its augmentation, promotes the development of cooperative and kolkhoz ownership and its rapprochement with state ownership, and preserves citizens' private ownership based on their work income.

That is the main avenue of the state's activity in the economic sphere. It includes an uncompromising struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property and its use for selfish purposes, and the formation of a thrifty, solicitous attitude toward it.

Here the main thing is the creation of conditions for expanding the reproduction of ownership relationships. What is the state doing for this? Above all it forms and improves the economic mechanism for the implementation of socialist ownership.

It must be said that so far the numerous studies on this topic reflect this aspect of the problem only feebly. Theory has not been raised to an "operational condition" that provides clear-cut guidelines for practice.

In studying fundamental theoretical problems -- and the problem we are examining is one of these -- the need always arises to turn to the treasury of Lenin's thought. Of special interest are Lenin's ideas on the systematic organization of production as the most important precondition for the "real" socialization and effective implementation of public ownership.

Early in the spring of 1918 V.I. Lenin spoke of the gigantic organizational task of creating "a state economic mechanism," a mechanism working in such a way that "hundreds of millions of people are guided by a single plan."

Vladimir Ilich wrote of the need for "the strictest responsibility for executive functions and the unconditionally industrious, disciplined, voluntary execution of instructions and orders." (Ibid., Vol 36, p 136). That was how V.I. Lenin put the question. And today, under the conditions of mature socialism, a precise work rhythm and the highest degree of organization and responsibility are essential requirements for effective economic management and the successful solution of economic and social tasks.

The establishment of public ownership is a very great advantage of our system. However, no advantage is a ripe fruit; it is a potential realized through the economic mechanism.

"Receiving the right to be an owner and becoming an owner -- a real, wise, thrifty owner," Yu.V. Andropov has said, "are far from the same thing. A people who have accomplished a socialist revolution still have a long way to go to master their new position as the supreme and undividied owner of all social wealth -- to assimilate it economically, politically and psychologically, if you like, developing collectivist consciousness and behavior."

In the package of measures aimed at forming a proprietorial attitude toward property, labor and its results, a prominent place belongs to setting up a flexible and effective economic mechanism for implementing socialist ownership. It is particularly important to have levers making it possible to merge as far as possible the interests of society, the collective and the worker, to prompt and accustom the working people to treat the property of all the people as their own, and to create a deep interest in preserving and augmenting it.

In fulfilling the function of owner of the means of production of all the people, our state does not share it with anyone. V.I. Lenin considered the direct or indirect "legalization of the ownership of their own particular production facility by the workers of an individual factory or profession or their right to mitigate or delay instructions from the all-state authorities" (Ibid., Vol 36, p 481) to be a total rejection of socialism.

At the same time the Soviet state acts as the economic management subject, exercising the planned leadership of the national economy. But it is by no means the only subject. There are also the ministries, banks, regional organs of management, production associations and enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

What is the exclusive function of the states as the subject of socialist economic management?

The answer is of principled importance, not only for understanding the content of the state's economic activity, but also for ascertaining the objective foundations for the delimitation of the rights of various echelons of management.

The state's prerogative -- resolving questions connected with the functioning of the national economy as a single entity -- stems from the state's very nature as the economic center.

These questions include primarily those of ensuring coordination in the work of the country's national economic complex and its balanced and proportioned nature. National economic proportions are not an arithmetical sum of sectorial and territorial relationships. On the contrary, they form the point of departure for all other proportions of a local nature, and their establishment is, therefore, a priority task for the state planning organs.

Unification in a single union has given the peoples of our multinational state tremendous benefits and advantages. The opportunities opened up by this unification are far from exhausted. "The most sensible use of each republic's natural and manpower resources and climatic features and the most rational inclusion of this potential in the all-union potential," Yu. V. Andropov said in the report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "is what will produce the greatest benefit for each region, each nation and each ethnic group, and for the whole state."

The solution of this task will require considerable efforts on the part of the central and local planning and economic organs. Here, too, it is important to be guided primarily by overall interests, resolutely stopping departmental "zeal" and local "patriotism." It is the state which acts as the expresser of the interests of all the people and defends them.

Ensuring the economy's wholeness requires that all its links be oriented toward achieving good end results.

It is primarily on the basis of these results, according to how far or how completely social requirements are satisfied, that the economic activity and professional qualities of leaders should be assessed. Fundamental importance attaches to the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum: The main criterion for assessing the work of ministries and departments is the degree to which the sector satisfies growing social needs.

It is the state's exclusive right to effect economic ties with other countries on the basis of its monopoly of foreign economic activity. Of course, its forms and methods can and do change. For instance, direct ties between socialist countries' large-scale production associations are perfectly permissible. While encouraging the development of these ties and promoting their flexibility and the enhancement of their efficiency, the state retains the full right to control them and determines their dimensions and the mechanism for their implementation [mekhanizm realizatsii].

While ensuring the successful functioning of the national economy as a whole, the socialist state is at the same time concerned with expanding the rights and initiative of sectorial and local organs, enterprises and associations. One dialectically supplements the other.

What is particularly urgent is the real expansion of the autonomy and initiative of industrial associations, enterprises, sokhozes, and kolkhozes -- the basic links of the national economy. Social production efficiency will depend to a determinative degree on their successful activity. And that is understandable.

After all, it is here that the essential and surplus product is created, as is national income and all the wealth of consumer assets. It is here that the labor collectives function, forming the primary cells of political and social life.

The problem is also acute because our production links are overloaded with dozens and even hundreds of secondary targets and indicators, frequently unconnected. The numerous decisions on expanding the autonomy and initiative of enterprises and eliminating petty tutelage and bureaucratic regulation of their activity have not been fully implemented. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum noted, it is time to turn from words to action. We must act circumspectly here, perform experiements if necessary, and weigh up and consider the experience of fraternal countries. The expansion of autonomy must in all cases be combined with the growth of responsibility and with concern for the interests of all the people.

This approach is based on Lenin's ideas and the very rich practice of socialist building. It is well known that V.I. Lenin persistently demanded that enterprises be given the right to resolve economic questions autonomously "with the maximum freedom to maneuver, with the strictest verification of actual successes in enhancing production and its freedom from incurring losses and its profitability, and with the most serious selection of the most outstanding and skilled administrators." (Ibd. Vol 44, p 345)

In the Leninist formulation of the problem, as is easy to see, the maximum freedom to maneuver, that is, full rights, in no way contradicts a high sense of responsibility and the strictest verification of actual successes. Excessive regulation of economic activity and numerous and conflicting instructions not only narrow real rights, but also inevitably lead to a diminishing responsibility. Equally, they hamper the appraisal of leaders' business qualities, they hamper what V.I. Lenin called the selection of the most outstanding and skilled administrators.

3.

Experience of socialist building in the USSR and a number of other countries has confirmed the absolute correctness and necessity of the principle formulated by K. Marx with regard to the first phase of communism: Every worker "receives from society, allowing for everything, exactly as much as he gives it," in a word, precisely according to the quantity and quality of his work. (see K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 19, p 18) The implementation of this fundamental principle of distribution, of control over the measure of labor and consumption, is one of the state's most important economic functions. Until the advent of the higher phase of communism, V.I. Lenin wrote, there remains the need for the "strictest control by society and the state over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption." (Ibid., Vol 33, p 97)

The exercise of this function includes primarily the elimination of any possibility of living at the expense of other people's work and the involvement of every able-bodied person in socially useful activity. This task is related to the number of ongoing tasks in building, strengthening and developing a socialist society.

It is no coincidence that control over the measure of labor is precisely a function of the state, since it presupposes a whole range of administrative, economic and ideological measures. Nor can we manage here without constraint in the strictly scientific sense which Marxism-Leninism attaches to this concept. When encountering instances of the flagrant violation of plan or labor discipline or of the shirking of socially useful labor, the state, acting on behalf of the people and defending their interests, cannot be a detached observer or be guided by the principle of noninterference.

Constraint in these cases meets the highest demands of humanism and justice. And now the proposals on strengthening labor discipline and intensifying control over the measure of labor come from the very heart of the people's masses and are being pointedly raised by labor collectives.

The measure of labor is the production target conveyed to every executant. And it is necessary, Yu.V. Andropov said at his meeting with Moscow machine-tool builders, for each person to fulfill the set target every day. Then our common tasks will be successfully resolved. They will be resolved by everybody, all working people.

The presence of a direct, immediate and clear link between the measure of labor and the measure of consumption is no less urgent. The establishment, maintenance and improvement of this link is part of the functions of the state.

The very rich experience of socialist building shows that ensuring the precise dependence of the measure of consumption on the labor contribution of every worker and collective, on the end results of their work, is a powerful catalyst for economic and social progress and the development of the masses' initiative. The closer this link, the more perfect the machinery for implementing public ownership and the more fully manifest a person's proprietorial attitude to the means of production and his interest in improving their use.

Improving the machinery of economic incentives and autonomous financing is a reliable means of improving production efficiency. But their role is not limited to this. Given correct organization of matters, they are effective instruments of eduction. We can refer here to the authority of A.S. Makarenko. Summarizing the results of his own experience, the outstanding theoretician of communist education wrote: "Autonomous financing is a remarkable teacher, As though it were a graduate of three pedagogical VUZes. It educates very well" ("Works," Vol 5, p 282)

The development of democratic principles in the management of production and all public affairs is a matter of tireless concern for and a function of the socialist state.

The democratization of management is not a simple process. It needs to overcome both inertia of thought and objective difficulties, one of which is the increased complexity of the object and the machinery of modern production management. Management depends increasingly on professional knowledge and special training. In these conditions we must seek effective forms and methods of resolving the real conflict -- dialectical in nature -- between the growing professionalization and democratization of management.

The active participation of the masses in management is being assisted by the extension of the rights of labor collectives, which can and must influence the development of production in a given economic link. It also presupposes their participation in the discussion and solution of economic problems both directly and through their representatives in the soviets, trade unions and people's control organs. These issues are now being widely discussed in connection with discussion of the draft law on labor collectives.

One of the most effective forms of participation by the masses in management is democratic control. Working people must have full and timely information about how economic organs are coping with output delivery targets, how effectively resources are being utilized, and the extent to which the output being produced meets world standards and consumer requirements. Publicity is an indispensable condition of the democratization of management.

The role of the socialist state in the development of the economy is indissolubly linked with the process of the socialization of production. The increase in the level of socialization, the complexity of economic ties, and their drawing together in a single unit entail with objective necessity an increase in the significance of the country's economic center. The growth of the state's economic role and the enriching of its functions is a natural feature of the development of socialist society.

WAGES MUST NOT OUTSTRIP PRODUCTIVITY

PM171308 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Keeping Consumption in Line With Labor"]

[Excerpt] Our socialist state is consistently and systematically increasing the population's real income, especially working people's wages. In 1982, for example, the average monthly earnings of workers and employees in the national economy were R4.8 above the level of the previous year, while labor remuneration of kolkhoz members was up 4 percent; wage rates and salaries of coal industry and mine-construction workers were increased in several parts of the country; rewards were introduced for long service for regular employees of contracting construction organizations, general-purpose river transport and a number of other sectors; all full-time employees of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone became eligible for bonuses for continuous service in the sector; and fringe benefits were introduced for various categories of employees in the light and fishing industries.

Forms of wage distribution are also being directly influenced by the development of democratic principles in the management of our production and the extension of labor collectives' rights and opportunities. In teams working in accordance with the single-job system, for example, the collectives themselves, within the limits of the norms and resources allocated to them, decide each worker's earnings and bonuses, taking into account his actual contribution to the overall result.

Reward according to one's labor and honor for services rendered! This principle of a socialist society serves as a powerful incentive to highly productive work, the enhancement of professional skills, and the development of creative and social activeness.

The progress of the country's economic and social development convincingly confirms this. In the first quarter of this year the industrial output target was exceeded by 2 percent; industrial production was 4.7 percent up on the corresponding period last year; labor productivity was 3.9 percent up, accounting for 85 percent of the increase in industrial production; and the prime cost and materials-intensiveness of output was down and profits were up.

But the system of material and moral labor incentives and the ways of applying it still need further improvement. It is essential not only to ensure that good work is well-rewarded and achieves public recognition, but also that labor organization and the practice of material and moral incentives encourage and develop in people an appreciation of the value of their efforts and spur them to strive with redoubled energy to ensure a high level of production efficiency and improve output quality. "You can't make clothes out of percentages, nor can you wear them," that distinguished weaver at the Kostroma Flax-Processing Combine, V.N. Pletneva, once observed. Material and moral incentives must reaffirm every working person's sense of involvement in the deeds and plans of his collective and the whole country.

The editorial mailbag bears witness to the fact that there are enterprises where flagrant breaches of financial discipline still occur periodically and attempts are made to ensure that production targets are fulfilled "at any price" -- including by means of illicit cash payments.

"I work as a crane operator in the prefabricated products depot at the Chernigov Housing Construction Combine," writes M.A. Nesterenko, for example. "Our team of slingers and crane operators does all the work assigned to it -- handling all the loads arriving at the combine and taking delivery of finished goods and dispatching them to projects -- but for around 3 years now the team has worked virtually every Saturday (a non-working day), although there is no record of this work either in the job sheets or any other documents. Moreover, it is paid at double time. That is, whereas on average we would be paid R8 a day, those who work Saturdays make R16, even though we almost never work more than 4 hours on those days. This overspending on wages explains why our labor productivity is increasing so slowly."

It is quite obvious that allowing wage increases to outstrip increases in labor productivity is sooner or later bound to adversely affect the whole of economic life. In particular, it will give rise to demands which cannot be fully satisfied at the present level of production and lead to shortages of goods and services.

It is only logical that the regulations of wages has also been made an integral part of the mass movement for strengthening discipline and organization in production. The initiative launched by Muscovites under the banner "Honor and Glory for Labor!" is a specific example of this. Labor collectives' determination to stop being soft on job-hoppers, shirkers, shoddy workmen and violators of discipline and to punish them both morally and materially is now in evidence everywhere.

The USSR Draft Law on Labor Collectives and on increase in their role in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations envisages extending their powers in this sphere. In particular, it is planned to empower the labor collective to submit proposals for improving labor remuneration and ensuring that each employee's wages correspond with his personal labor contribution, and for making them more dependent on the end results of work.

Those who want to live better must work harder and better!

CORRECTION TO WESTERN GAS PIPELINE REPORT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Western Gas Pipeline Work Ahead of Schedule," published in the 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page S 1:

Last paragraph, line three, should read: ...enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.... (supplying dropped line)

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS DECISION ON 1983 HARVEST

PM241530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Text] Important Tasks for the Farmers

The USSR government has adopted a decision "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Harvesting of Crops, the Procurement of Agricultural Produce and Feed in 1983, and the Successful Implementation of the Wintering of Livestock in 1983-84."

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz, the ASSR councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms and agro-industrial associations, the leaders of kolkhozes and sovhozes, and the procurement and transportation organizations are instructed to take the necessary measures to ensure the prepatory work for harvesting the crops, for the procurement of agricultural produce, and for the wintering of livestock.

Measures must be taken especially:

To speed up repairs and bring to a state of complete readiness all harvesting equipment not later than 2 weeks prior to the start of crop harvesting, to recruit trained machine operators for harvesting units and organize their work mainly in two shifts, and to avoid waste during the harvesting, transportation and storage of agricultural produce;

To build up fuel and lubricant reserves in quantities sufficient to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the vehicle and tractor pool during the 1983 crop harvesting and to intensify controls over the use and storage of petroleum products at farms;

To fulfill and overfulfill on every farm the procurement plans for hay, haylage, silage, grass meal and other feeds, to set up the necessary backup reserves of these feeds, and to utilize all reserves for the purpose of additional accumulation of feed resources, so as to meet more fully the feed needs of social livestock-raising and of livestock kept on citizens' individual subsidiary plots; and

To ensure on-schedule preparation of livestock-raising premises and equipping of stock-raising farms and shops for the wintering of livestock.

In order to speed up the harvesting of agricultural crops dependent on existing conditions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the Ministry of Railways are permitted, in coordination with the union republic councils of ministers, to implement changes in May-August 1983 in the timetables for delivery of combine harvesters for grains and industrial crops, as well as of other harvesting machines from the pool allocated for the needs of agriculture, and to assign experienced combine-harvester operators as and when necessary from other union republics to the Kazakh SSR and the RSFSR's Virgin Land regions during the harvesting period.

Targets are set for the appropriate ministries and departments concerning the production and delivery to agriculture (including supplementary deliveries) of agricultural machines, trucks, tractor-trailers, spares and subassemblies, batteries, metal products, industrial rubber and electromechanical products, hay-harvesting implements, equipment, petroleum products and other products for industrial purposes.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and other ministries and departments are recommended to take measures to ensure the commissioning of livestock-raising facilities and feed shops planned for commissioning not later than November 1983 and to commission the silage and haylage facilities and warehousing premises not later than September 1983.

Tasks are assigned to the transportation ministries and departments concerning the transportation of freight. In particular, the Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure in 1983 the accelerated delivery of railroad cars loaded with fruit and vegetables to their destination points, making provisions in the traffic schedules for the faster movement of special trains to transport these products.

The union republic councils of ministers are permitted:

To enlist for the 1983 harvest -- without detriment to basic production processes — trucks and side-panel [bortovoy] trailers from all enterprises, offices, and organizations, together with operating personnel and maintenance facilities (excluding automobiles belonging to ministries and departments on the approved list);

To recruit in 1983, during the most intensive period of work on kolkhozes and sovhozes, for agricultural work and for work at grain receiving enterprises and beet collection centers able-bodied people from cities, worker settlements, and rural population centers, as well as workers, tractor operators and mechanics, and other machine operators and drivers from industrial, transportation, and other enterprises, and also from offices and organizations, without detriment to the fulfillment of the plan tasks set for them (with the exception of workers, machine operators and drivers from enterprises indicated in the decision).

The decision sets down conditions for work payments and bonuses for workers during the harvesting of crops in 1983 in conformity with the conditions applicable in 1982.

Other measures are also defined for timely preparation for carrying out harvesting operations, the procurement of agricultural produce and feed in 1983, and the forthcoming wintering of the livestock.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to monitor the fulfillment of tasks set by the decision.

On the Preparation of the Material and Technical Base for Receiving the 1983 Harvest

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision "On Supplementary Measures To Prepare the Material and Technical Base of the USSR Ministry of Procurement To Receive and Ensure the Storage of Grains and Oil-Seed Crops Harvested in 1983."

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the ASSR councils of ministers, and the krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms to ensure timely and proper preparation of grain-receiving and grain-processing enterprises for the uninterrupted reception, processing and storage of grain and oil-seed crops harvested in 1983, giving special attention to completing the construction of grain dryers in regions producing corn and sunflower seed.

Additional fixed grain dryers with a total capacity of 4,000 tons per hour will be constructed and commissioned in 1983, together with 600 heavy side-unloading trucks, new mechanized grain silos, asphalted yards, and other production projects. The necessary material and technical resources have been earmarked for the construction of these projects.

The republic councils of ministers and the local ispolkoms are instructed to ensure in the current year the allocation of prefabricated reinforced concrete structural parts and components, local construction materials, and transportation means necessary for the the construction and repair of projects connected with the reception, processing and storage of grain as well as oil seed from state resources.

In the current year the union republic councils of ministers will enlist in coordination with the appropriate ministries, construction and repair and maintenance organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, for the construction and repair of the indicated projects. It is forbidden to enlist for other jobs workers or automobile transport pools from grain-receiving and grain-processing enterprises, design institutes, repair and maintenance administrations and sectors of the union republic ministries of procurement, a number of associations and enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Procurement, or organizations under the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction engaged in the construction of grain elevators and other projects for the USSR Ministry of Procurement.

New Resort Zone

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of measures to establish a resort zone of all-union significance along the Caspian coast in the Azerbaijan SSR and has adopted the appropriate decision.

The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers is recommended to ensure in 1983-85 the elaboration and approval, according to the established procedures, of general plans to develop the resorts of Yalama-Nabran, Kilyazi-Zarat, Severnyy Apsheron and Lenkoran, jointly with the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Health.

The function of general contractor in carrying out the general building works during the construction of sanatorium and resort facilities, leisure and tourism facilities, housing, and cultural and public services facilities along the Caspian coast in the Azerbaijan SSR is assigned to the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction.

JANUARY-APRIL LIVESTOCK FIGURES REVIEWED

PM240908 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 83 (Signed to Press 16 May 83) p 18

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the condition of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1983. With the wintering of livestock successfully completed, farms have switched to the summer maintenance of animals. Through the skillful organization of work, most kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved tangible improvements in increasing the production and sale to the state of milk, meat and other livestock unit output in the elapsed period. The success of the best collectives is based on the widespread use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and intensive methods, the introduction of the team contract, and the launching of mass socialist competition.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	January-April 1983	January-April 1983 as percentage of January-April 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand tons	5,172	106
Including:		
cattle	3,149	104
pigs	1,250	109
sheep and goats	135	97
poultry	638	113
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	19,059	112
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	674	112
Hen eggs -- millions	17,023	106
Average egg yield of laying hens -- units	70	104

Between January and April 1983, meat production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Estonia increased in comparison with the same period last year.

The gross milk yield for the 4 months was 1,966,000 tons higher than in the same period last year. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningrad, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Orel, Ryazan, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Perm, Tyumen and a number of other oblasts.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz egg production increased by 1,003,000 in the period under review. Increased output was achieved in farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased during January-April 1983	January-April 1983 as percentage of January-April 1982
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	5,100	107
Milk -- thousand tons	16,294	116
Eggs -- millions	16,157	105

The volume of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and other state farm sales of livestock and poultry to the state in January-April 1983 increased by 334,000 tons in comparison with the first 4 months of 1982. Purchases of the above products increased in all union republics apart from Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, and Armenia. Farms in Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia and Belorussia secured the greatest increase in livestock and poultry sales.

The averege weight of cattle sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 358 kg. The average weight of pigs was 103 kg.

In the RSFSR there was a considerable increase in purchases of livestock and poultry on farms in Udmurt, Mari, Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR's, Kaliningrad, Orenburg, Vladimir, Kaluga, Ulyanovsk, Tambov and Pskov Oblasts, the Krasnodar, Maritime and Khabarovsk krays, and Ryazan, Kirov, Moscow and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products have increased by 2,295,000 tons. There have been increases in milk and dairy product purchases in all union republics apart from Kirghizia and Kazakhstan. The greatest increase in purchases occurred on farms in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldavia, the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

Egg sales to the state in January-April rose by 787 million. Egg purchases increased on farms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

	January-April 1983 as percentage of January-April 1982					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	112	106	107	116	105
RSFSR	105	113	106	106	117	104
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	110	120	105	110	126	103

Ukraine	105	113	109	106	117	108
Belorussia	110	103	106	111	107	103
Uzbekistan	103	102	99.9	107	103	101
Kazakhstan	99.7	96	105	99.5	97	104
Georgia	103	103	114	106	102	111
Azerbaijan	106	102	109	108	100.2	109
Lithuania	134	115	107	136	134	105
Moldavia	112	118	108	114	126	108
Latvia	113	122	109	116	154	108
Kirghizia	92	96	111	94	96	111
Tajikistan	100.9	100.4	104	103	102	103
Armenia	98	101	113	99.6	100.6	110
Turkmenistan	105	98	106	107	104	109

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 217,000 tons of milk and 134,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots during January-April 1983.

IV. Livestock Numbers

On 1 May 1983 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 95.9 million head of cattle, which is 1.4 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows was 29.9 million. The pig population totaled 57.4 million, an increase of 2.4 million. Sheep and goats numbered 147.4 million. The number of poultry was 768.3 million, an increase of 21 million.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Georgia and Kirghizia. A reduction in cattle numbers was permitted on the farms of Mrumansk, Kostroma, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Saratov, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Chita Oblasts, the Buryat and Tuva ASSR's and Krasnodar Kray.

Pig numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. Sheep and goat numbers increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR there was a reduction in sheep and goat numbers on farms in Vologda, Novgorod, Bryansk, Vladimir, Kalinin, Kaluga, Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Kursk, Lipetsk, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo and Kaliningrad Oblasts. Poultry numbers increased on farms in all union republics except the Ukraine.

Advanced farms in all zones of the country have accumulated a wealth of experience in organizing production in livestock units in summer. They have formulated an efficient plan for using feed resources, including natural pasturage and plowland crops, so as to provide livestock with an uninterrupted supply of green matter.

Great significance is attached here to observance of the daily work schedule in pastures and to the use of progressive forms of material and moral incentives for stockmen. It is necessary to disseminate this experience on a broad scale and to organize effective competition among collectives for the best indicators in terms of milk yields and livestock weight gains during this favorable time of year.

FLOODS IN GEORGIA MAKE FOOD, FODDER 'URGENT'

LD231732 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Tbilisi May 23 TASS -- Flood rains with hail have hit the territory of Kakhetiya (East Georgia). In some places rivers have flooded fields, and transport communications between districts have been interrupted.

An operations centre set up in Kakhetiya to combat the natural disaster is in contact with the areas in distress around-the-clock. The necessary measures are taken to supply people with food. Fodder is being delivered to the farms as a matter of urgency.

RSFSR CSA SUMS UP DATA ON SPRING FIELDWORK

LD242022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the data on the course of the spring fieldwork. At the start of this week, spring crops had been sown on an area of 64 million hectares. The sowing plan has been fulfilled by 77 percent. In Siberia, the sowing of the main food crop, spring wheat, continues in complicated weather conditions. In all, it has occupied in the republic about 14 million hectares.

In the European part of the country the sowing campaign is proceeding at a high pace in the fields earmarked for millet and buckwheat. Two-thirds of corn for silage has been planted. The plan of sowing corn has been overfulfilled. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully completed the sowing of sugar beet and sunflower. Last week potato planting proceeded on time. Potato planting plans have now been fulfilled by 88 percent.